



T H E
Universal SPELLING - BOOK ;
 O R,
 A NEW and EASY GUIDE
 TO THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE.
 C O N T A I N I N G,

I. Tables of Words in one, two, three, and four Syllables; with natural and easy Lessons in each, adapted to the Capacity of Children from three years old and upwards, and yet so full of Sense, that such as can already read, may receive very material Instruction from them: Comprehending a Variety of Passages both on moral and divine Subjects, as also Fables and pleasant Stories, in order to improve the Mind and the Understanding.

II. A very easy and rational Guide to English Grammar, by Way of Question and Answer, for the Use of Schools as well as private Persons, by which anyone may very soon become acquainted with the English Tongue, with very little Trouble and Application.

III. A Collection of near 5000 of the most useful Words of two, three, and four Syllables, viz.

Nouns Substantive, Adjectives, and Verbs (placed alphabetically under their respective Heads) which are accented and explained for the better Instruction of Youth, and the Information of such Persons as would know the Meaning of what they read and write; being an useful Instructor for the School, Shop, or Compting-house.

IV. Many useful Things necessary to help the young Beginner, and inform the more grown-up Youth, with a Variety of Alphabetical Copies and Writing-pieces, both in Prose and Verse, &c.

V. Occurrences in sacred and prophane History; short Remarks upon the seven Stages of Life, which are not only improving to the Mind and Morals; but may be of great Service to prevent Youth from falling a Sacrifice to the common Temptations of Life, and their own unbridled Passions.

The THIRTIETH EDITION, with ADDITIONS.

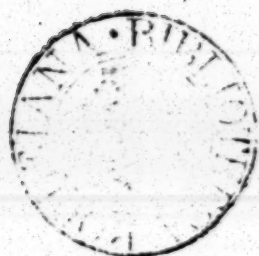
BY DANIEL FENNING,
 Late Schoolmaster of BURES, in SUFFOLK, and AUTHOR
 of the USE of the GLOBES, PRACTICAL ARITHMETIC,
 GUIDE to ALGEBRA, ROYAL ENGLISH DICTIONARY,
 YOUNG MAN'S BOOK of KNOWLEDGE, and a NEW
 GRAMMAR of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

L O N D O N :

Printed for CHAMPANTE and WHITROW, Jewry-Street, Aldgate.

M. DCC. XCII.

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TO the RIGHT HONOURABLE
SLINGSBY BETHELL, Esq.

Lord Mayor of the City of LONDON.

And one of its Representatives in Parliament.

My LORD,

I Do not pretend to follow the common, and too customary Form of Dedications, by bestowing upon you unnecessary Encomiums; because I am sensible it is not agreeable to your Lordship to be flattered.

It is a Pleasure indeed, that I have met with such Encouragement by your kind Patronage; and I am highly honoured in having been permitted to prefix your Lordship's Name to this Work; for which I return you my sincere Thanks, and acknowledge the Obligation of having the Liberty of sending it into the World under such Protection.

Your Lordship will permit me to say, that though I have laid down the Rules suitable to such an Undertaking, yet my Design is to teach Children something more than barely to spell and read; and therefore I have endeavour'd, at the same Time, to inculcate into the Minds of Youth early Notices of Religion and Virtue, and point out to them their several Duties in the various Stages of Life; and I shall be very thankful, should I prove an Instrument in the Hand of Providence, in preventing but one of the rising Generations from falling a Sacrifice to the pernicious Doctrines, secret Whispers, and perpetual Insinuations of Popish Emissaries.

I make no Doubt, therefore, that whatever Defects your Lordship may find in the former Part of my Plan, your Candour will excuse them on Account of the latter; since it is evident that you are always willing to encourage every Thing that tends to the Practice of Piety, and the Good of Mankind.

That the same kind Providence which recommended me to your Favour, may continue to your Lordship, the Blessing of Health, and that of Prosperity to the City of London, and to the Kingdom in general, is doubtless the hearty Desire of many, but of none more than of, My LORD,

Your Lordship's obliged humble Servant,

London, March 2, 1755.

D. FENNING.

P R E F A C E.

To every impartial Reader, but more particularly to such as have the Care of Protestant Schools in Great Britain and Ireland, and his Majesty's Plantations Abroad.

GENTLEMEN,

IN the first nine Editions of this Work, I desired every one of you to encourage it no further than as you yourselves might think it more useful than Spelling-books in general: And from the great Demand for the former Impressions, natural to suppose that many of you have approved of this Work; and I am indeed highly indebted to you in particular, and to the Public in general, for encouraging me to bring out a tenth Impression, in which are several Additions and Improvements, as will appear by giving some Account of the Work itself, as it now stands:

1. I do not pretend to dictate to you the Way of teaching Children at first, yet you will give me leave to say what I have experienced in the Course of fifteen Years public Instruction in a School, and twenty in my own Family, *viz.* That a perpetual Jargon of *Acc, brace, grace, trace; Buy, dry, fry, shy, fly, &c. &c.* is dull, dry, and tiresome both to the Child and his Teacher; and especially as there are many Masters and Mistresses so ignorant (particularly in small Towns) as to think it really necessary to go through all the Words in every Table; though they contain many Thousands: I say this is actually tiring Children without Improvement; but, believe me, it is much more natural for little Boys and Girls to like the Sound of *Cake, Pie, Tarts, Tops, Bread, Beer, Cup, Dish, Spoon, Plate, Knife, Fork, &c.* which, tho' they may seem hard, yet are really not so; because they know the Names, and having an Idea of the Things before-hand, they are half taught. The same Inconvenience attends all such Books as are ruffled with many Thousands of Words, of two, three, and four Syllables, without any Meaning, which renders the Work as dry and dull to a grown-up Boy, as the aforesaid Repetitions do to a Child.

2. Tables I. II. III. IV. and V. contain very useful Words and easy Lessons of one Syllable, which will soon qualify Children for Words of two Syllables; and if any Lesson be too long for once Reading, it is an Error on the right Side, especially as they are contrived so with Full Stops, that Part of them only may be read.

3. It is impossible, in a Book of the Price of a Shilling, to lay

lay down all the Methods of Teaching; nay, in short, it is impossible to fix any particular Rule for others; but this I must take the Freedom to say, that I am convinced a Rod, Cane, or Ferula *, are of little Signification, (except for Vice) for I have experienced, that in regard to Learning, Infants may be cheated into it, and the more grown up Youth won by good Nature, and a true Discerning of their natural Temper, Ability, and Disposition.

4. Tables VI. VII. VIII. IX. X. XI. XII. XIII. and XIV. contain Words from two to four Syllables, and Lessons, some where the Syllables are divided, and others where they are undivided for Trial, which are both easy and instructive, and though not so many in number as in some Books, yet there are enough for common Instruction, to qualify any School-Boy to read well with Practice.

5. Table XV. and XVI. contain very pleasant Fables and useful Stories, not only improving to the Mind and Morals, but which will greatly conduce to help Children to read well.

6. Tables XVII. XVIII. and XIX. treat of the Use of Numbers, Contractions, and Words of the same Sound, but of different Significations.

7. Tables XX. XXI. XXII. treat of Words spelt alike, but pronounced differently; as also the Names and Use of all the Stops and Marks in Reading and Writing; with the Sound and Use of particular Vowels and Consonants, and double Letters.

8. As for not giving more Examples concerning dividing of Syllables, I assure you, Gentlemen, that I have been commended, for saying that I wilfully omitted it; because as the Learned themselves differ so much about it, it is out of the Question to fill a Book with unnecessary Stuff and long Harangues, that are nothing else but stumbling Blocks even to adult Persons, and much more to Children.

9. Therefore as the shortest and plainest Way must certainly be the best, I would lay down but one Rule in teaching Children, and that is this, to teach them to divide all Syllables as full and as near the true Sound as possible, without any Regard to the *Latin* or any critic's Cavils:—Thus I would not divide *Master*, *Sister*, *Vestry*, &c. *Ma-ster*, *Si-ster*, *Ves-try*, because here the first Syllable is weak and imperfect, but I should chuse rather to teach them to spell thus, *Mas-ter*, *Sis-ter*, *Ves-try*, &c. because here the first Syllable has a full and true Sound, and the second Syllable will naturally follow.

* I would advise Masters not to use this foolish Instrument, it having been attended with bad Consequences in passionate Hands.

10. Part II. Contains a short and easy Epitome of *English* Grammar, which may be soon learned by the more grown-up Youth, and by such as have not had the Advantage of a liberal Education. I know it has been a Notion of long standing, that it is impossible to write true *English* without a Knowledge of the *Latin* Tongue: But the *English* Tongue is now grown to such Perfection, that Persons who have made *English* Grammar their Study, know, it is a very foolish Notion; and is a monstrous Piece of Pride and Arrogance to assert such a Thing, when the greatest Men of the Age have not only written to the contrary, but daily Experience shews it to be absurd.

11. Part III. Has a Collection of near 5000 Words, of two, three, and four Syllables, of the three principal Parts of Speech, *viz.* *Nouns Substantives*, *Adjectives*, and *Verbs*, which are explained, not only for the Use of Schools, but for the better Information of all young Persons in the Shop and Compting-house; as also for all such adult Persons as are unacquainted with the Meaning of Words, and have not the Advantage, or are not capable of purchasing a Dictionary.

12. I own, indeed, the Explanations of the Words are short, and in many Respects, a little deficient: But if they are enough to convey to the Learner so much Signification, as to give him an Idea, or just Notion of the common Meaning of the Word, that is sufficient: For this is so necessary a Branch of Education, that bare *Spelling* without it must be allowed to be of itself dry, useless, and insignificant.

13. As for the *Accent* of the Words, it always continues upon the same Syllable, till it is contradicted by another Dash on the contrary Syllables. Thus the Accent lies upon the first Syllable, for the first five Words, from *Abbeys* to *Accès*, and then changes to the second Syllable, from *Accès* to *A'ctor*, &c. &c. — The same is to be observed in all the other Tables of Words.

14. Part IV. Contains many useful Things in Prose and Verse; some of which are new, and others selected from *Tillotson*, *South*, *Addison*, *Pope*, &c. and are not only proper for Writing-pieces, but tend to promote Virtue, and furnish the Mind with early Notions of Piety. Then follow some *Graces*, and short *Prayers*, with two useful Notes upon the indispensable Duty of every Teacher, to instil into the Minds of Children an early Notion of their Dependance upon God, humbly submitted to your serious Consideration.

15. Part V. Contains a Chronological Account of remarkable Things before and since the Birth of Christ, added purely

to divert the more grown-up Lads, and win them to the Love of reading such Things as must of Course be very much for their Improvement.

16. The POSTSCRIPT is no less useful to instruct such as cannot read old *English* Print, which sometimes falling in our Way, it is enough to make a good Reader blush to have an Act of Parliament, or Form of Prayer, put into his Hand, and for him to own he cannot read them.

17. Thus, Gentlemen, I have given you a short Account of this Undertaking: Which I freely submit to your superior Judgment: And as I expect to share the common Fare of my Betters, so I as naturally expect to have Justice done me, by considering not only that a Book of this small size and Price must in some Measure be deficient, but that it is impossible to please the *Ignorant* and *Capricious*.

In fine, if upon the Whole, it appears to be as useful for Children, and more serviceable to adult Persons, than *Spelling-Books* in general, that is enough to make every candid Reader wink at a few Imperfections: And as for the whimsical and censorious Critic, whose whole Search and Labour is to carp and find Fault upon the least Occasion, and very often without any Reason at all, it is *Pity* but he should have some Reward for his Trouble; and he will not fail of it if he applies in a proper Manner, according to the following Example:

“A famous Critic (says *Boccacini*) having gathered together the Faults of an eminent Poet, presented them to APOLLO, who received them graciously; and promised to make the Author a suitable Return for the great Trouble he had been at in collecting them together. In order to this, APOLLO set before him a Sack of Wheat, just as it had been thrashed from the Sheaf; and bid him pick out the Chaff from the Corn, and lay each by itself: The Critic applied himself to the Task with great Industry and Pleasure; and after having made a due Separation, was presented by APOLLO with the Chaff only for his Pains.”

I am, GENTLEMEN,

Your very humble Servant, and Well-wisher,

Royal-Exchange Assurance
Office, London, May 3, 1767.

D. FENNING.

T O

Mr. F E N N I N G,

O N H I S

Univerfal SPELLING-BOOK.

WHEN genuine Merit claims the Muse's Praise,
The Bard enraptur'd tunes the grateful Lays:
Delightful sings, nor ever sings in vain,
As full convinc'd the wish'd Applause to gain.
Such Praise, while you such noble Paths pursue,
Such just Applause is to thy Labours due.
A glorious Task! the unexperienc'd Youth
T' instruct in Virtue and the Paths of Truth;
With artless Tales to warn their early Years,
To shun the present Ills and future Cares;
To trace the Way, and all those Paths explore,
That lead to Learning's inexhausted Store;
A Theme so good, a Theme so truly great,
That quite exalts, and makes the Work compleat:
To *Dyce* we owe a great, a noble Plan;
In *Dilworth* shines confess't th' ingenious Man:
In both whate'er is useful, now we see
Made perfect and completed full by Thee.
Thy skilful Hand the rugged Ore refines,
And Language still in more Perfection shines.
O may thy Precepts ev'ry Youth inflame
With Thirst of Knowledge, and the Love of Fame!
And thus inflam'd conduct the glorious Plan,
'Till virtuous Deeds confirm the honest Man.

HENRY DELL.

LETTERS

LETTERS of Recommendation.

DEAR SIR,

I Have perused your Spelling-Book, and find it to be what you intended it, an intelligible useful Thing. I heartily wish you Success with it. I have not had Time to procure you many Recommendations; but have shewn it to the Rev. Mr. Lettome (who is a great Grammarian) and he speaks very well of it. If my Name will give any Countenance to it, you are welcome to make Use of it. I am, Sir,

St. Paul's Church Yard,

Your very humble Servant,

Jan. 24, 1756.

B. PEARCE.

S I R,

I Have carefully looked over your Universal Spelling-Book, and like it so well, that I shall, for the future, make Use of no other; for, without Flattery, I think it the best extant. *Watford Boarding School,* I am, Sir, your humble Servant,

May 17, 1756.

JAMES HACKMAN

S I R,

I Acknowledge the Receipt of your two Spelling-Books, and desire you will make them up Half a Dozen. We approved it as the best Book extant, and you have the Liberty of my Name and Mr. Kirby's to your fourth Edition.

Colchester,

I am, Sir, your humble Servant,

July 12, 1756.

GEORGE KILBY.

S I R,

I Received your Spelling-Book, which I perused with Pleasure, and think it will answer your Intentions; the best Grammarian may not despise the Perusal, and Persons of all Ages may improve in Orthography and Pronunciation from it: I have only one Boy of five Years old, and shall keep him to your Rudiments; and that it may become more general, I shall distribute it to Persons most likely to encourage it. I am your humble Servant,

Stroud, June 20. 1756.

JOHN HICK.

The Authors of the Monthly Review, speaking of this Performance in their Monthly Catalogue for May, 1756, give it the following Character.

THE Execution of this New Spelling-Book is adequate to the ample Professions in its Title Page; which is not always the Case with Respect to many Performances in higher Classes of Literature. It is but Justice to Mr. FENNING to add, that this Book seems really better adapted to the Instruction of young Understandings, than any other Production of the Kind.

RECOMMENDER

WE, whose Names are hereunto subscribed, having perused the following Sheets, do allow that the Performance is the best adapted to Children, and the most useful to adult Persons, of any Thing of this Sort extant.

The Rt. Hon. SLINGSBY BETHELL, Esq. Patronizer:

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— Dr. <i>Eugall</i>	— Mr. <i>Huxten</i>	— Dr. <i>Wilson</i>

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	Mr. <i>Thorley</i> , Writing-Master
	Mr. <i>Williams</i> , Writing-Master

To the RECOMMENDERS.

GENTLEMEN,

I Return you hearty Thanks for the Favour of your Names to this Spelling-Book; let me crave your further Assistance in noting such real Errors as you may occasionally meet with, and you will still further oblige,

GENTLEMEN Your very humble Servant,

London, May 4, 1767.

D. FENNING.



T H E

Universal Spelling-Book, &c.

THE
ALPHABET.

Roman.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ.
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz &.

Italic.

*A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z.
 a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z &.*

Old English.

A B C D E F G H I K L M N O P Q R S T U
 V W X Y Z.
 a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z.

Vowels.

а е і о у ү.

Consonants.

b c d f g h j k l m n p q r f s t v w x z.

Double Letters.

Et ff fñ fl fi fl fb fi fk il ff fñ ft &.

N. B. I humbly desire all Masters and Mistresses not to let a Child know there are two i's, or two u's; but let them teach the Child to call the long j (ja) and the sharp v (vee) for it is much better in every Respect.

PART I.

P A R T I.

TABLE I.

LESSON I.					LESSON II.				
ba	be	bi	bo	bu	ab	eb	ib	ob	ub
da	de	di	do	du	ac	ec	ic	oc	uc
ca	ce*	ci*	co	cu	ad	ed	id	od	ud
fa	fe	fi	fo	fu	af	ef	if	of	uf
ka	ke	ki	ko	ku	am	em	im	om	um
ma	me	mi	mo	mu	an	en	in	on	un
na	ne	ni	no	nu	ar	er	ir	or	ur
ra	re	ri	ro	ru	as	es	is	os	us
fa	fe	fi	fo	fu	ax	ex	ix	ox	ux

LESSON III.					LESSON IV.				
bla	ble	bli	blo	blu	bra	bre	bri	bro	bru
cla	cle	cli	clo	clu	cra	cre	cri	cro	cru
pla	ple	pli	plo	plu	pra	pre	pri	pro	pru
fla	fle	fli	flo	flu	tra	tre	tri	tro	tru

fra fre fri fro fru
phra phre phri phro phru

LESSON V.

*Proper Words of One Syllable, both natural and easy
to spell and read.*

All am and are be he me we the thee ye
by my thy do go no nor not of off from
on or io to too two up us you.

* Let the Child be taught to pronounce *oe* the same as *fe*, and
ai the same as *fi*.

ABLE

T A B L E II.

More easy Lessons in Words of One Syllable, alike in Sound, natural to the Ear, and therefore easy to spell and pronounce.

1.				2.			
All	call	fall	shall	Bat	cat	hat	rat
ake	cake	make	wake	ben	den	hen	men
art	cart	dart	smart	cap	gap	hap	nap
are	care	hare	mare	cock	dock	lock	mock
ark	bark	dark	mark	clock	block	flock	shock
3.				4.			
Cap	gap	map	tap	Band	hand	land	sand
dip	hip	nip	pip	bail	hail	pail	nail
fan	man	nan	pan	book	cook	hook	look
got	hot	pot	tot	hope	mope	pope	tope
in	pin	win	fin	lace	mace	pace	race
ink	link	pink	wink	make	rake	fake	wake

T A B L E III.

Easy Lessons of One Syllable, of Things most natural and common to Children.

1. Birds, Beasts, &c.

*Cat	hog	bat	cock	lark	ant
dog	horie	crane	hen	owl	bug
cow	mare	crow	hawk	rook	flea
calf	colt	dove	kite	snipe	frog

2. Of Play, and Terms used at Play.

Ball	cards	giggs	play	tops	whip
bat	dice	leap	kite	trap	lose
cat	chuck	jump	spin	tau	win

* I have not regarded the Order of the Alphabet in this Table, but have put such Things first as are easy, natural, and most connected together; and they are to be taught downwards, not across, viz. Cat, dog, cow, &c.

3. Eat-

3. *Eatables, &c.*

Ale	bread	buns	beef	fish	milk
beer	cheese	cakes	lamb	flesh	cream
rum	crumb	pies	pork	beans	curds
wine	crust	tarts	veal	peas	whey

4. *Apparel.*

Cap	coat	fan	hoop	shoes	cloth
hap	cloak	gloves	knot	clogs	stuff
coiff	frock	lace	scarf	shirt	plush
hood	gown	muff	stays	shift	filk

5. *Things belonging to a House.*

Cup	clock	bench	broom	pap	brick
dish	door	box	brush	pot	lime
knife	bar	chest	chair	bed	stone
fork	bolt	trunk	stool	couch	tiles
spoon	latch	grate	shelf	quilt	slate
plate	lock	jack	glass	rug	thatch
mug	key	spit	stairs	sheet	roof

6. *Parts of the Body.*

Head	scull	cheeks	back	toes	heart
hair	brain	throat	bones	nails	lungs
face	lips	arms	ribs	shins	vein
eyes	tongue	hands	knees	thumb	blood
nose	teeth	breast	leg	fist	nerves
mouth	chin	ears	feet	wrist	joints

7. *The World.*

Sun	east	cape	clay	brook	frost
moon	west	rock	dirt	pool	snow
stars	north	land	bank	pond	mist
air	south	hill	sand	rain	dew
wind	earth	isles	chalk	hail	ice

8. *Trees*

8. *Trees, Plants, Fruits, &c.*

Ash	fir	broom	hops	oats	pears
bay	lime	hemap	reeds	rye	plumbs
beech	oak	flax	rose	wheat	grapes
birch	pine	fern	rue	crabs	leaf
box	vine	grafs	fage	figs	roots
elm	yew	herbs	shrub	nuts	trees

9. *Number, Weight, &c.*

One	five	nine	drachm	inch	drop
two	fix	ten	ounce	foot	dram
three	sev'n*	once	pound	yard	pint
four	eight	twice	score	ell	quart

10. *Titles and Names.*

King	duke	peer	wife	aunt	Mark
queen	earl	knight	child	niece	Luke
prince	lord	page	son	bride	John

* Rather than break the Order of Number, I have (for the Child's Sake) taken the Liberty to spell the Word SEVEN in one Syllable.

T A B L E IV.

Easy Lessons in Words † of one Syllable, by which a Child will sooner know both the Sound and Use of e final. To be read Al, ale, ar, are, &c.

Al	ale	bas	bafe	cap	cape	dan	dane
ar	are	bid	bide	col	cole	dar	dare
at	ate	bil	bile	con	cone	dat	date
Bab	babe	bit	bite	cop	cope	din	dine
bal	bale	can	cane	cor	core	dol	dole
ban	bane	cam	came	Dal	dale	dom	dome
bar	bare	car	care	dam	dame	dot	dote

† I here use the Term *Word*, not in its strict and confined Sense, as signifying something that has a Meaning; but in its more general and enlarged Sense, as implying any Thing that has an articulate Sound.

Fam

Fam	fame	Lad	lade	pat	pate	fur	fure
fan	fane	Mad	made	pil	pile	Tal	tale
far	fare	man	mane	pin	pine	tam	tame
fat	fate	mar	mare	pol	pole	tap	tape
fil	file	mat	mate	por	pore	tar	tare
fin	fine	mil	mile	Rat	rate	tid	tide
fir	fire	mir	mire	rid	ride	til	tire
for	fore	mod	mode	rip	ripe	tim	time
Gal	gale	mol	mole	rit	rite	tin	tine
gam	game	mop	mope	rob	robe	ton	tone
gap	gape	mor	more	rod	rode	top	tope
gat	gate	mut	mute	rop	rope	tub	tube
gon	gone	Nam	name	rot	rote	tun	tune
gor	gore	nap	nape	rud	rude	Us	use
Hal	Hale	nil	nile	rul	rule	Val	Vale
har	hare	nod	node	Sal	fale	van	vane
hat	hate	nor	nore	fam	fame	vil	vile
her	here	not	note	fid	fide	vin	vine
hid	hide	Od	ode	fin	fine	vot	vote
hop	hope	or	ore	fir	fire	Wad	wade
Kin	kine	Pan	pane	fit	fite	war	ware
kit	kite	par	pare	fol	sole	win	wine

T A B L E V.

Lessons in Words of one Syllable, very easy to spell and read, and by which a Child may begin to know his Duty to God and Man.

N. B. If any of the following Lessons be too long, they are so ordered that the Child may spell and read only a Part of them, according to his Capacity, or the Direction of the Master.

LESSON I.

Be a good Child.
Love and fear God.
Mind your Book.
Love your School.

Strive to learn
Tell no Tales.
Call no ill Names.

LESSON II.

Do not lie nor swear
Do not cheat nor steal
Play not with bad Boys.

Use no ill Words at
Play
Pray to God to bless you

Serve God, and trust in
him.

Take not God's Name
in vain.

LESSON III.

My good Child, walk not in thy own Way,
but in the Ways of the Lord.

Spend your time well, and God will bless you;
he will love you, and do you Good.

LESSON IV.

Go not far from me, O Lord; but be with me,
and help me, O my God.

I will not play with them that do ill: for if I
do, the Lord will not love me.

LESSON V.

I will love thee, O Lord for thou hast made
me, and art kind to me in all Things.

Day by Day will I praise thee; I will not play
with them that take thy Name in vain.

Keep me, O Lord from such as love not thy
Law, and walk not in thy Ways.

LESSON VI.

The Eye of the Lord is on them that fear him,
and that put their Trust in him.

He will bless them that fear him; he will love
them, and do them Good.

As for such as love not the Way of the Lord,
he will hide his Face from them, and will not save
them, but they shall go down into the Pit.

LESSON VII. *Of the Creation.*

By the Word of the Lord were all Things
made. God made the World; he made both
Man and Beast. He made the Fowls of the Air,
and Fish of the Sea.

He made the Sun to rule the Day, and the
Moon and Stars to rule the Night. How great
are thy Works, O Lord?

LESSON VIII. *Duty to God, &c.*

Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy Heart, with all thy Soul, with all thy Mind, and with all thy Strength.

A good Child will love God; he will put his whole Trust in him; he will call on him; he will love his Name and his Word; and he will serve him and fear him all the Days of his Life.

LESSON IX. *Of God, &c.*

The Fool says in his Heart there is no God; but a wise and good Man knows that there is a God, and that the Lord he is God.

God is our Lord; he is King of Kings, and Lord of Lords. Who is like the Lord our God? There is none like the Lord our God.

LESSON X. *Of God's Attributes, &c.*

The Lord God will be our Judge. God is a true, wise, and just God; he plants, he builds, and he lifts up; for the Word of the Lord is true, and it shall come to pass.

All Things change; but God says, I change not, I am the same God, I have no End. There is but one true God. The Lord our God is one Lord: The Lord of Hosts is his Name.

LESSON XI. *Of Christ our Redeemer.*

Christ is God as well as Man. The Word was with God, and Word was God. Christ is the Way, the Truth, and the Life; and none can come to God but by Christ; for he took upon him the Form of Man.

Christ was made Man to save us from the Wrath to come. He was made poor for our Sakes. He is the Prince of the Kings of the Earth; and he shall judge the Quick and the Dead at last: The Lord of Hosts is his Name.

LESSON XII. *Of the Child's Duty to himself and others.*

A good Child will not lie, swear, nor steal, nor will he take God's Name in vain. He will be good at Home, and will be careful to read his Book; and when he gets up, he will wash his Face and Hands clean, comb out his Hair, and make Haste to School, and will not play by the Way, as bad Boys do.

When a good Boy is at School, he will mind his Book, and try to learn to spell and read well, and not play in School Time; and when he goes to, or comes from School, he will pull off his Hat, or bow to all he meets; and when he goes to Church, he will sit, kneel, or stand still; and when he comes Home, he will read God's Word, or some good Book, that God may bless him.

As for that Boy that minds not his Church, his School, nor his Book, but plays with such Boys as tell Tales, tell Lies, swear, steal, and take God's Name in vain; he will come to some ill End, if he be not well whipt at School and at Home, Day and Night, till he leaves off such Things.

A Trial of Capitals.

HE THAT LOVES GOD, HIS SCHOOL, AND HIS BOOK, WILL NO DOUBT DO WELL AT LAST: BUT HE THAT HATES HIS SCHOOL AND HIS BOOK WILL LIVE AND DIE A SLAVE, A FOOL, AND A DUNCE.

T A B L E VI.

Words of two Syllables, accented on the first Syllable.

Ab-bot	af-ter	ar-bour	ba-ker
ab-bey	al-lum	art-ful	bal-lad
ac-tor	am-ber	art-less	bank-er
ad-vent	an-gel	Back-ward	bant-ling

bar-ber	cor-ner	fi-nal	glit-ter
bar-rel	cost-ly	fir-ing	glo-ry
bash-ful	craf-ty	flan-nel	glut-ton
bet-ter	cra-zy	flat-ter	god-ly
bit-ter	cru-el	floun-der	gold-finch
blun-der	cum-ber	flu-ent	gos-pel
bor-der	cut-ler	flut-ter	grate-ful
bri-ar	Dar-ling	fod-der	graf-fy
brim-stone	di-al	fog-gy	grace-ful
bro-ken	di-et	fol-ly	gra-vy
bus-kin	din-ner	fop-pish	grit-ty
but-ter	doc-tor	fo-reit	gru-el
Cab-bage	doc-trine	for-ty	gul-let
ca-per	drum-mer	found-ling	gun-ner
car-rot	drunk-ard	fret-ful	gun-shot
car-ter	dung-hill	fro-ward	gut-ter
cham-ber	du-ty	fro-zen	Ham-let
chan-nel	dy-er	fru-gal	ham-mer
chap-man	El-bow	fu-el	hand-ful
chap-ters	em-bers	fun-nel	han-dy
chat-ter	em-blem	fur-long	hang-er
chef-nut	en-ter	Gal-lon	hang-ings
child-ish	e-vil	gal-lop	hap-py
chil-dren	Fac-to	game-ster	hard ship
cler-gy	fag-got	gam-mon	har-dy
cof-fin	fan-cy	gan-der	har-lot
col-lege	fan-tom	gar-den	har-per
com-fort	far-mer	gar-land	hartf-horn
com-ment	fa-tal	gar-ment	har-vest
com-merce	fat-ling	gar-ret	haf-ty
com-mon	fe-male	gar-ter	hatch-et
con-cord	fen-der	gen-try	help-ful
con-quer	fen-nel	gi-ant	her-mit
con-quest	fe-ver	gib-bet	hin-der
con-sul	fid-ler	gip-sey	hin-drance
con-trit	fil-let	glim-mer	ho-ly

home-ly	lap-wing	mud-dy	pi-lot
hope-ful	la-zy	mur-der	pi-per
hor-net	le-gal	mur-mur	pip-kin
hor-rid	let-ter	mut-ter	po-et
hor-se-man	like-ly	Nap-kin	pos-set
host-ler	lim-ber	nim-ble	pot-ter
hun-dred	lin-net	nine-ty	pre-cept
hun-ter	li-on	num-ber	pru-dent
hurt-ful	lit-ter	nut-meg	pup-py
hus-band	lof-ty	Of-fer	pur-blind
I-cy	lord-ly	of-fice	pur-chase
i-dol	lord-ship	on-set	pur-pose
in-fant	luc-ky	or-der	Quar-rel
in-sect	lug-gage	or-gan	quar-ter
in-sile	Ma-ker	Pa-gan	qui-et
in-stance	mam-mon	pam-per	Rab-bit
in-step	man-ful	pan-nel	rag-ged
in-ward	man-ly	pan-try	ra-ker
i-vy	man-na	pa-per	ram-mer
Jest-er	man-ner	pa-pist	ran-dom
jock-ey	ma-ny	par-don	ran-som
jol-ley	mar-gin	pa-rents	ran-ger
judg-ment	mar-ket	par-lour	ran-ter
ju-ry	ma-tron	par-rot	rec-tor
Ken-nel	max-im	part-ner	rem-nant
ker-nel	med-ley	par-ty	ren-der
kin-dred	mem-ber	pat-tern	ri-der
king-dom	mer-cy	pave-ment	ri-ot
kinf-man	mer-ry	pen-cil	rub-ber
kit-chen	mil-ler	pen-ny	rub-bish
Lad-der	mit-tens	pep-per	ru-by
la-dy	mo-dish	per-fect	rug-ged
land-lord	mo-ment	per-son	ru-in
land-mark	morn-ing	pic-ture	ru-ler
land-scape	mor-tal	pil-grim	rum-mage
lap-pet	mot-to	pil-lar	run-ner

ru-ral	short-ly	splen-dor	tem-pest
Sa-cred	shut-ter	splin-ter	ten-der
sad-ler	sig-nal	spun-gy	ten-ter
safe-ly	si-lence	stag-ger	thank-ful
safe-ty	si-lent	stam-mer	thread-bare
sal-lad	sil-ly	stan-dish	thun-der
sal-ver	sil-ver	stin-gy	time-ly
san-dy	sim-per	stop-page	ti-dings
sam-pler	sin-ful	stop-per	tim-ber
sat-chel	sin-ner	sto-ry	tin-der
sat-tin	fix-fold	stran-ger	tin-sel
scab-bard	fix-ty	strong-ly	to-tal
scaf-fold	skil-ful	stu-dent	tra-der
scam-per	skin-ny	stu-pid	tren-cher
scan-dal	skip-per	sud-den	tri-al
scan-ty	slan-der	suf-fer	trum-pet
scar-let	slat-tern	ful-ky	truf-ty
scat-ter	slen-der	ful-len	tu-lip
scol-lop	slu-my	ful-ly	tum-bler
scorn-ful	slip-per	ful-try	tu-mult
scra-per	sloth-ful	sum-mer	tun-nage
scul-ler	slug-gard	sum-mon	tur-key
se-cret	slug-gish	sup-per	tur-nip
sel-dom	slum-ber	sur-face	tur-ner
self-ish	slut-tish	sur-ly	turn-pike
sen-tence	smo-ky	Tab-by	turn-stile
ser-mon	smug-gler	tal-ly	tu tor
ser-vant	snap-pish	tame-ly	Va-cant
sex-ton	so-ber	tan-ner	va-grant
sha-dy	for-rel	ta-per	var-nish
shame-ful	sot-tish	tap-ster	va-ry
shar-pen	spi-der	tar-dy	vel-lum
shar-per	spin-ner	tar-nish	vel-vet
shat-ter	spin-ster	tat-ler	ven-ture
shep-herd	spite-ful	tat-ter	ver-min
shil-ling	spen-did	tem-per	ves-sel

vic-tim	ut-moft	ward-robe	whif-per
vin-tage	ut-ter	war-like	wil-ful
vir-gin	ufe-ful	war-rant	win-ter
vi-tal	Wa-fer	wafp-iff	wif-dom
vo-cal	wa-ger	wafte-ful	wo-ful
vul-gar	wa-ges	wed-ding	wor-ffip
Ud-der	wake-ful	wel-fare	worth-lefs
ug-ly	wan-der	wet-ftiod	wor-thy
up-per	wan-ton	whim-fey	won-der

T A B L E VII.

Words of Two Syllables, accented on the Second Syllable.

A-bafe	a-larm	a-wait	be-tween
ab-hor	a-like	a-wake	be-twixt
a-bide	a-lone	a-way	be-wail
a-bout	a-maze	Be-come	Ca-bal
a-broad	a-mend	be-cause	ca-nal
a-brupt	a-midft	be-friend	ca-roufe
ab-folve	a-mong	be-fore	com-mence
ab-furd	a-mufe	be-gin	com-plain
ac-cept	a-noint	be-have	com-pel
ac-quire	a-part	be-head	com-ply
ad-dict	ap-proach	be-hind	com-pofe
ad-drefs	ap-prove	be-hold	com-prife
ad-journ	a-rife	be-lief	com-pute
ad-mit	ar-reft	be-lieve	con-fer
a-dore	a-tone	be-long	con-fine
ad-vance	at-tack	be-neath	con-found
a-far	at-tempt	be-night	con-fufe
af-fair	at-tire	be-queath	con-ftrein
af-firm	a-vail	be-fet	con-fume
af-fright	a-venge	be-fide	con-tempt
a-againft	a-void	be-fpeak	con-tend
		B	con-tent

con-tent	di-rect	en-chant	ex-plode
con-temn	dis-arm	en-close	ex-pose
con-vey	dis-band	en-croach	ex-tend
cor-rect	dis-burse	en-dear	ex-tort
cor-rupt	dis-card	en-dorse	ex-tract
De-bar	dis-claim	en-due	ex-treme
de-ceit	dis-count	en-dure	Fif-teen
de-cide	dis-course	en-force	fo-ment
de-clare	dis-joint	en-gage	fore-arm
de-coy	dis-like	en-joy	fore-seen
de-crease	dis-lodge	en-large	fore-shew
de-duce	dis-may	en-rage	fore-stal
de-duct	dis-miss	en-rich	fore-tell
de-fect	dis-own	en-rol	fore-told
de-fend	dis-pel	en-sue	fore-warn
de-fence	dis-place	en-thral	for-bear
de-fer	dis-play	en-throne	for-bid
de-fy	dis-pose	en-tice	for-get
de-fine	dis-prove	en-tire	for-give
de-form	dis-robe	en-treat	for-sworn
de-fraud	dis-sent	e-spouse	four-teen
de-grade	dis-turb	e-vade	ful-fil
de-light	dis-taste	e-vent	Gaz-zette
de-note	dis-tinct	e-vince	Him-self
de-part	dis-tort	ex-alt	Im-brue
de-pose	dis-trust	ex-cel	im-burse
de-press	dis-tract	ex-cise	im-merse
de-pute	dis-use	ex-cite	im-pair
de-rive	di-vert	ex-claim	im-pale
de-scribe	di-vine	ex-cuse	im-pend
de-sire	Es-fect	ex-empt	im-plant
de-spond	e-lope	ex-ert	im-press
de-stroy	em-balm	ex-ist	im-print
de-test	em-bark	ex-pand	im-prove
de-test	em-broil	ex-pend	in-cite
de-vise	e-nit	ex-pence	in-crease

in-cur	mis-place	pro-pose	re-trench
in-dent	mis-print	pro-pound	re-turn
in-dulge	mis-rule	pro-rogue	re-veré
in-fect	mis-take	pro-tect	re-volve
in-fest	mis-trust	pro-test	re-ward
in-firm	mo-lest	pur-loin	ro-bust
in-flame	mo-rose	pur-suit	ro-mance
in-force	Neg-lect	Re-bate	Se-clu-le
in-fringe	Ob-struct	re-buke	se-dan
in-fuse	ob-tain	re-cant	se-duce
in-graft	oc-cur	re-cite	se-lect
in-grate	of-fence	re-cline	se-veré
in-ject	o-mit	re-course	sha-lot
in-scribe	op-press	re-duce	sub-join
in-slave	out-do	re-fer	sub-lime
in-snare	out-live	re-fit	sub-mit
in-still	out-strip	re-gain	sub-orn
in-struct	Par-take	re-joice	sub-scribe
in-sure	per-form	re-late	sub-side
in-tense	per-mit	re-lax	sub-sist
in-trude	per-spire	re-ly	sub-tract
in-trust	per-tain	re-mark	sup-pose
in-verse	per-verse	re-mind	su-preme
in-vert	per-vert	re-mit	sur-mount
in-vest	po-lite	re-pair	sur-pass
in-vite	por-tend	re-pass	sur-vey
Mis-chance	pre-dict	re-pose	sur-viv
mis-count	pre-judge	re-press	sus-pense
mis-deed	pre-pare	re-prieve	sus-tain
mis-doubt	pre-vail	re-print	Tra-duce
mis-give	pre-scribe	re-pulse	trans-act
mis-hap	pre-serve	re-prove	tran-scend
mis-lead	pre-sume	re-restrain	tran-scrib
mis-like	pre-tend	re-sume	trans-form
mis-name	pro-mote	re-tai	trans-gress
mis-pend	pro-nounce	re-tract	trans-late

trans-plant	un-clothe	un-hurt	un-seen
trans-pose	un-close	un-just	un-sound
tre-pan	un-cut	un-lace	un-sung
Un-apt	un-dress	un-like	un-teach
un-arm	un-fair	un-lock	un-tie
un-bar	un-fit	un-made	un-true
un-bind	un-fold	un-mask	un-twist
un-blest	un-gain	un-pack	up-on
un-bolt	un-guide	un-paid	With-al
un-born	un-heard	un-pin	with-in
un-bound	un-hinge	un-ripe	with-drew
un-clasp	un-hook	un-safe	with-out
un-clean	un-horse	un-say	with-stand

N. B. *Words divided as they ought to be pronounced.
(See the Preface).*

As-pect	Flus-ter	jus-tice	prof-trate
Baf-ket	frus-trate	Mas-ter	pub-lish
baf-tard	Glif-ter	Nof-tril	pun-ish
bush-el	glit-ter	Of-trich	Ref-cue
Clus-ter	gob-let	Pa-stor	ref-pite
cus-tard	gris-tle	pis-tol	Sis-ter
cus-tom	Hof-tage	pop-lar	tyf-tem
Dis-taff	ho-nour	prob-lem	Ves-try
dis-tant	Im-age	prof-per	ves-ture
dis-tinct	Jas-per	prof-pect	Whis-per

T A B L E VIII.

*Easy Lessons of Words of one and two Syllables, being
select moral Precepts, where the Syllables are divided.*

L E S S O N I. *Duty to God.*

My Du-ty to-wards God, is to be-lieve in him,
to fear him, to love him with all my Heart, with
all my Mind, with all my Soul, with all my
Strength;

Strength; to wor-ship him, to give him Thanks, to put my whole Trust in him, to call up-on him, to ho-nour his ho-ly Name and his Word, and to serve him tru-ly all the Days of my Life.

L E S S O N II. *Of God, &c.*

There is but one God, the Ma-ker of all Things both in Hea-ven and Earth, and this God is a ho-ly, wise, just, and good Be-ing, ha-ting all Man-ner of Sin.

He fills Hea-ven and Earth with his Pow-er, Wis-dom, Jus-tice, Mer-cy, and Truth, and loves all those that love and fear him, and will bless all those that love, ho-nour, and o-bey their Pa-rents.

As for the Wick-ed, such as swear, lie, and steal, he will judge and con-demn them to Shame and Sor-row. Learn then be-times to know thy Du-ty to God and Man, and God will bless you in this World; and when you die, he will take you to him-self in-to Hea-ven, will clothe you in Gar-ments of Gold, and set a Crown of Gold on your Head; the An-gels will re-joice to see you, and you shall be hap-py for e-ver and e-ver.

L E S S O N III. *Being an Exhortation to Virtue, and undivided for Trial.*

My good Child, you have heard your Duty towards God and Man, and can you read and know these Things without doing your Duty? Can you hear these Marks of Divine Favour, and not strive with all your Heart and Mind to love and serve God; to honour your Parents; to mind your Book; to love your Church and School; and not to play with bad Boys? For be you certain, that if you seek God, he will be found of you; but if you forsake him, he will cast you off for ever.

LESSON IV. *Of Praise, &c.*

Praise the Lord, O my Soul; and all that is within me praise his holy Name.

As long as I live will I praise the Lord : I will give Thanks unto God while I have my Being.

Sing unto the Lord, O ye Kingdoms of the Earth; O sing Praises unto the Lord.

Give the Lord the Honour due unto his Name; worship the Lord with holy Worship.

In the Time of Trouble I will call upon the Lord, and he will hear me.

Turn thy Face from my Sins, and put out all my Misdeeds.

T A B L E IX.

Words of three Syllables, accented on the first Syllable.

Ad-m-ral	bri-be-ry	drow-fi-ness
ad-vo-cate	Ca-bi-net	E-le-ment
al-co-ran	ca-pi-tal	e-le-phant
al-der-man	ca-pi-tol	e-lo-quent
al-ma-nack	can-dle-stick	e-ne-my
al-pha-bet	can-di-date	en-ter-prize
an-ti-dote	car-pen-ter	ec-sta-cy
ap-pe-tite	ca-te-chism	Fal-fi-ty
ar-gu-ment	cor-po-ral	fa-mi-ly
ar-ti-choke	coun-sel-lor	fer-ven-cy
Ba-nish-me	cru-el-ty	fes-ti-val
bar-ba-rismat	Di-a-dem	fil-thi-ness
bat-te-ry	di-a-lect	fool-ish-ness
bat-tle-ment	di-a-logue	fur-ni-ture
blun-der-buss	dig-ni-ty	Gai-e-ty
bra-ve-ry	dra-pe-ry	gal-le-ry

gar-ri-son	ma-ri-ner	quar-ter-ly
ge-ne-ral	mar-tyr-dom	Rea-di-ness
gen-tle-man	me-lo-dy	re-fe-rence
gra-du-ate	me-mo-ry	re-me-dy
gra-ne-ry	mo-nu-ment	re-pro-bate
gra-ti-tude	moun-te-bank	roy-al-ty
gun-pow-der	Nar-ra-tive	Sa-cra-ment
Hap-pi-ness	na-tu-ral	sa-cred-ness
har-bin-ger	naugh-ti-ness	sa-cri-fice
har-mo-ny	neg-li-gent	sa-cri-lege
harp-si-chord	nou-rish-ment	sa-la-ry
he-re-sy	nun-ne-ry	scan-ti-ness
he-ri-tic	nu-tri-ment	scor-pi-on
he-ri-tage	Ob-sta-cle	scru-ti-ny
hos-pi-tal	of-fi-cer	stea-di-ness
hy-po-crite	o-ra-tor	sud-den-ness
Ja-ve-len	or-na-ment	sup-pli-ant
i-dle-ness	or-tho-dox	sy-ca-more
im-ple-ment	o-ver-sight	sym-pa-thy
in-fan-cy	Pa-pa-cy	sy-na-gogue
in-fi-del	pa-ra-dise	Tem-pe-rance
in-ju-ry	pa-ra-graph	ten-der-ness
in-stru-ment	pa-ra-phrase	ten-den-cy
La-bour-er	par-ti-cle	tes-ta-ment
la-by-rinth	per-ju-ry	trea-su-rer
la-ti-tude	pi-e-ty	tri-ni-ty
la-ven-der	pin-na-cle	tur-pen-tine
le-ga-cy	po-pe-ry	tur-pi-tude
le-pro-sy	prin-ci-pal	ty-m-pa-ny
li-ber-tine	prin-ci-ple	Va-can-cy
li-ber-ty	pro-per-ty	va-cu-um
lon-gi-tude	pro-phe-cy	va-ga-bond
lu-na-tic	pro-phc-sy	va-ni-ty
Ma-gis-trate	pro-fe-lyte	vic-to-ry
ma-jes-ty	py-ra-mid	vi-ne-gar
main-te-nance	Quan-ti-ty	vi-o-lence

Ul-ti-mate	wick-ed-ness	Yef-ter-day
ut-ter-ance	wil-der-ness	youth-ful-ness
Wea-ri-ness	work-man-ship	Zea-lous-ness

T A B L E X.

Words of three Syllables, accented on the second Syllable.

A-ban-don	ex-am-ple	Par-ta-ker
a-basement	Fa-na-tic	per-for-mer
a-bor-tive	fan-tas-tic	per-fu-mer
ad-van-tage	for-bid-den	pre-cep-tor
Be-gin-ner	for-sa-ken	pre-ven-tor
be-got-ten	Gen-tee-ly	Re-mem-ber
be-hold-en	gre-na-do	re-sem-ble
be-lov-ed	Hap ha-zard	Se-du-cer
bra-va-do	hence-fer-ward	sep-tem-ber
Ca-the-dral	JE-HO-VAH	spec-ta-tor
co-e-qual	il-lus-trate	sur-vey-or
co-ha-bit	in-car-nate	Tes-ta-tor
con-sump-tive	in-cum-bent	to-bac-co
con-trib-ute	in-dul-gent	tri-bu-nal
con-trib-vance	in-for-mer	Vice-ge-rent
De-can-ter	in-ter-nal	un-co-ver
de-mon-strate	Mis-for-tune	un-e-qual
de-ter-mine	mis-ta-ken	un-faith-ful
E-lec-tor	mis-trust-ful	un-god-ly
e-lope-ment	Noc-tur-nal	un-learn-ed
em-bar-go	no-ven-ber	un-mind-ful
en-sam-ple	Ob-ser-vance	un-thank-ful
e-ter-nal	oc-cur-rence	un-time-ly
en-vi-ron	oc-to-ber	un-wor-thy

T A B L E XI.

Words of three Syllables, accented on the last Syllable.

Ac-qui-esce	Im-ma-ture	pa-ten-tee
a-la-mode	im-por-tune	Re-ad-mit
am-bus-cade	in-cor-rect	re-as-cend
ap-per-tain	in-di-rect	re-cog-nise
ap-pre-hend	in-ter-fere	re-col-lect
Bri-ga-dier	in-ter-line	re-com-mend
buc-ca-neer	in-ter-rupt	re-com-pose
Can-no-nade	in-tro-duce	re-con-cile
cap-a-pee	Ma-ca-roon	re-con-duct
ca-ra-van	ma-ga-zine	re-fu-gee
cir-cum-cise	mas-que-rade	re-par-tee
cir-cum-vent	mis-be-come	re-pre-sent
com-pro-mise	mis-be-have	Se-re-nade
coun-ter-mand	mis-ap-ply	su-per-add
De-vo-tee	mis-em-ploy	su-per-fine
de-bo-nair	mort-ga-gee	su-per-sede
de-co-rate	Na-za-rene	su-per-vise
dis-al-low	O-ver-bold	Un-der-go
dis-ap-point	o-ver-charge	un-der-neath
dis-ap-prove	o-ver-cloud	un-der-fell
dis-ap-pear	o-ver-come	un-der-stand
dis-con-cert	o-ver-drive	un-der-stood
dis-en-gage	o-ver-grown	un-der-take
do-mi-neer	o-ver-laid	un-der-took
En-ter-tain	o-ver-stock	un-der-went
e-ver-more	o-ver-thrown	un-ex-pert
Gr-zet-teer	Pa-li-fade	un-gen-teel
gre-na-dier	pan-ta-loon	Yef-ter-night

*Lessons in Words not exceeding three Syllables.***LESSON I.** *Of Duty to God.*

You have heard and read *Lessons* before this, what your *Duty* to God and Man is, but lest you should forget it, or not think yourself bound to do it, I remind you of it again.

Remember then, God expects your early youthful Days should be spent well. He gives you a strict Charge, and you must obey him.

You must not neglect to serve him at Church in public Worship; but be very ready at all Times when you are called upon to serve him.

You must not go to serve God by Force, nor be angry or sorry when you are called to Church or to Prayers; for then he will be angry with you, because you disobey him and your Parents.

LESSON II. *Of Duty to Parents, &c. undivided for Trial.*

He that knows his Duty towards God, as he ought to do, will not fail to please and obey his Parents.

Let God be the first in your Thoughts when you awake, and last of all things when you go to Bed; for if you thus think of God, and fear him all the Day long, he will give you all the good Things that this World can afford, and much more than you deserve, or even can desire.

He that loves God, will love and obey his Parents, and will strive to please them in all lawful Things they require of him to do.

A good Boy will not pout and be sullen when he is told of a Fault, but will mind what his Father Mother, Master, or Friends say to him; and if he has any good Nature; or good Manners, he

will endeavour to amend his former Faults, and to do so no more : For those Children that disobey their Parents, seldom prosper, but often come to Sorrow and some ill End.

LESSON III. *Selected out of the Psalms, and out of the Proverbs of Solomon.*

Blessed is the Man that hath not walked in the Counsel of the Ungodly, nor stood in the Way of Sinners, and hath not sat in the Seat of the Scornful ; but his Delight is in the Law of the Lord, and in that Law will he exercise himself Day and Night.

As for the Ungodly, it is not so with them, but they are like the Chaff which the Wind driveth away from the Face of the Earth.

The Lord knoweth the Way of the Righteous, but the Way of the Ungodly shall perish.

A wise Son maketh a glad Father, but a foolish Son is the Heaviness of his Mother.

The Way of a Fool is right in his own Eyes ; but he that hearkeneth to good Counsel is wise.

When a Man's Ways please the Lord, he maketh even his Enemies to be at Peace with him.

The Lord is far from the Wicked ; but he hears the Prayer of the Righteous.

The Fear of the Lord is the Fountain of Life, to depart from the Snares of Death.

The Fear of the Lord prolongeth Days, but the Years of the Wicked shall be shortened.

Chasten thy Son while there is Hope, and let not thy Soul spare for his Crying : Correct thy Son and he shall give thee Rest ; yea, he shall give Delight unto thy Soul.

Train up a Child in the Way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it.

The Lot is cast into the Lap, but the whole disposing thereof is from the Lord.

T A B L E XII.

Words of four Syllables, accented on the first Syllable, and divided.

Ac-cept-a-ble	Fi-gu-ra-tive	ne-cro-man-cy
ac-ces-sa-ry	for-mi-da-ble	Ob-sti-nate-ly
ac-cu-ra-cy	for-tu-nate-ly	o-ra-to-ry
ad-ver-sa-ry	frau-du-lent-ly	Pa-tri-mo-ny
al-le-go-ry	Ge-ne-ral-ly	phy-si-cal-ly
Bar-ba-rouf-ly	glo-ri-ous-ly	pro-mis-so-ry
bluf-ter-ing-ly	gra-ci-ous-ly	pur-ga-to-ry
boun-ti-ful-ly	gra-du-al-ly	Rea-son-a-ble
Com-pe-ten-cy	He-te-ro-dox	Sa-lu-ta-ry
con-fi-dent-ly	ho-nour-a-ble	fanc-tu-a-ry
con-ti-nen-cy	hof-pi-ta-ble	fo-li-ta-ry
con-tio-ver-sy	Im-po-ten-cy	spa-ci-ous-ly
cor-ri-gi-ble	in-ti-ma-cy	Ta-ber-na-cle
De-li-ca-cy	in-ven-to-ry	tem-po-ral-ly
dis-fi-cul-ty	La-pi-da-ry	tran-si-to-ry
di-li-gent-ly	li-te-ra-ry	tes-ti-mo-ny
dro-me-da-ry	Ma-tri-mo-ny	to-le-ra-ble
Ef-fi-ca-cy	me-mo-ra-ble	Va-lu-a-ble
e-le-gant-ly	mer-ce-na-ry	ve-he-ment-ly
e-vi-dent-ly	Na-tu-ral-ly	vir-tu-ous-ly
ex-em-pla-ry	na-vi-ga-ble	Whim-fi-cal-ly

T A B L E XIII.

Words of four Syllables, accented on the second Syllable.

a-bo-mi-nate	am-bi-gu-ous	ar-ti-fi-cer
ac-ce-le-rate	am-phi-bi-ous	au-da-ci-ous
ac-com-mo-date	a-po-lo-gy	au-tho-ri-ty

Bar-ba-ri-ty	e-qui-vo-cal	out-ra-gi-ous
be-ha-vi-our	ex-te-nu-ate	Pa-the-ti-cal
be-ne-fi-cence	Fer-ti-li-ty	pe-cu-li-ar
be-ne-vo-lence	fru-ga-li-ty	pro-pri-e-tor
be-nig-ni-ty	Gram-ma-ti-cal	pro-ver-bi-al
bi-tu-mi-nous	Har-mo-ni-ous	Re-luc-tan-cy
Ca-la-mi-ty	hu-ma-ni-ty	ri-di-cu-lous
ca-pa-ci-ty	hy-dro-pi-cal	Sa-ga-ci-ty
cap-ti-vi-ty	hy-po-cri-fy	so-bri-e-ty
cir-cum-fe-rence	I-den-ti-ty	so-ci-e-ty
com-mu-ni-cant	in-fir-mi-ty	sta-bi-li-ty
com-mu-ni-ty	Le-gi-ti-mate	Tri-en-ni-al
con-tem-pla-tive	li-ti-gi-ous	Ve-ra-ci-ty
De-bi-li-ty	Ma-tu-ri-ty	vi-cif-fi-tude
de-ge-ne-rate	mu-ni-fi-cence	vic-to-ri-ous
dex-te-ri-ty	Na-ti-vi-ty	vi-va-ci-ty
E-gre-gi-ous	no-to-ri-ous	U-bi-qui-ty
e-mo-lu-ment	O-be-di-ent	un-righ-te-ous
en-thu-fi-aft	om-ni-po-tent	ux-o-ri-ous

T A B L E XIV.

Words of four Syllables, accented on the third Syllable.

A-da-man-tine	di-a-be-tes	Le-gif-la-tor
af-fi-da-vit	dis-ad-van-tage	le-gif-la-tive
Be-a-ti-fick	E-le-va-tor	Ma-ni-fes-to
ba-ri-ca-do	en-ter-tain-ment	me-di-a-tor
bas-ti-na-do	e-van-ge-lic	me mo-ran-dum
be-ne-fac-tor	e-ver-last-ing	mo-de-ra-tor
Ca-li-man-co	For-ni-ca-tor	Na-vi-ga-tor
ca-ro-li-na	Hal-le-lu-jah	non-con-form-ist
co-ex-ist-ant	ho-ri-zon-tal	nu-me-ra-tor
com-pre-hen-sive	el-mi-ta-tor	Ob-fer-va-tor
cor-re-spon-dent	in-de-pen-dant	om-ni-pre-sence
Dan-da-li-on	in-dis-cree-tly	om-ni-pre-sent
de-cli-na-tor	in-ter-mix-ture	o-pe-ra-tor

Pa-li-fa-do	fu-per-vi-for	u-ni-ver-sal
per-ad-ven-ture	The-o-re-tic	What-so-e-ver
pro-de-ces-for	Un-ad-vis-ed	when-so-e-ver
pro-cu-ra-tor	un-de-fi-led	where-so-e-ver
Sa-cra-men-tal	un-der-ta-ken	who-so-e-ver
fa-la-man-der	un-der-va-lue	whom-so-e-ver

Words of four Syllables, accented on the last Syllable.

A-ni-mad-vert	Le-ger-de-main	Su-per-a-bound
a-ver-du-pois	Ne-ver-the-less	fu-per-in-duce
Ca-ra-bi-neer	Re-cog-ni-zee	fu-per-in-tend
E-le-cam-pane	re-cog-ni-for	Ul-tra-ma-rine

Proper Lessons to exercise the young Learner in all the foregoing Rules.

LESSON I. *Part of the 3d Chapter of Ecclesiastes.*

To every Thing there is a Season, and a Time to every Purpose, under the Heaven : A Time to be born, and a Time to die : A Time to Plant, and a Time to pluck up that which is planted.

A Time to kill, and a Time to heal ; a Time to break down, and a Time to build up.

A Time to weep, and a Time to laugh ; a Time to mourn, and a Time to dance.

A Time to cast away Stones, and a Time to gather Stones together ; a Time to embrace, and a Time to refrain from embracing.

A Time to get, and a Time to lose ; a Time to keep, and a Time to cast away.

A Time to rend, and a Time to sew ; a Time to keep silence, and a Time to speak.

A Time to love and a Time to hate ; a Time of War, and a Time of Peace.

I know, that whatsoever God doth, it shall be for ever : Nothing can be put to it, nor any Thing taken from it ; and God doth it that Men should fear before him.

LESSON II. *Part of the 118th Psalm.*

O give Thanks unto the Lord; for he is gracious; because his Mercy endureth for ever.

Let *Israel* now confess that he is gracious, and that his Mercy endureth for ever.

Let the House of *Aaron* now confess, that his Mercy endureth for ever.

Yea, let them now that fear the Lord, confess that his Mercy endureth for ever.

I called upon the Lord in my Trouble; and the Lord heard me at large.

The Lord is on my Side; I will not fear what Man doth unto me.

The Lord taketh my Part with them that help me; therefore shall I see my Desire upon mine Enemies.

It is better to trust in the Lord, than to put any Confidence in Princes.

Thou art my God, and I will thank thee: Thou art my God, and I will praise thee.

O give Thanks unto the Lord, for he is gracious; and his Mercy endureth for ever.

LESSON III. *Psalm the 39th.*

1. O give Thanks unto the Lord for he is gracious: and his Mercy endureth for ever.

2. O give Thanks unto the God of all Gods: for his Mercy endureth for ever.

3. O thank the Lord of all Lords: for his Mercy endureth for ever.

4. Who only doth great Wonders: for his Mercy endureth for ever.

5. Who by his excellent Wisdom made the Heavens: for his Mercy endureth for ever.

6. Who laid out the Earth above the Water: for his Mercy endureth for ever.

7. Who hath made great Lights: for his Mercy endureth for ever.

8. The Sun to rule the Day : for his Mercy endureth for ever.

9. The Moon and Stars to govern the Night : for his Mercy endureth for ever.

10. Who smote *Egypt* with their First-born : for his Mercy endureth for ever.

11. And brought out *Israel* from among them : for his Mercy endureth for ever.

12. With a mighty Hand, and stretched out Arm : for his Mercy endureth for ever.

13. Who divided the *Red Sea* in two Parts : for his Mercy endureth for ever.

14. And made *Israel* to go through the Midst of it : for his Mercy endureth for ever.

15. But as for *Pharoah* and his Host, he overthrew them in the *Red Sea* : for his Mercy endureth for ever.

16. Who led his People through the Wilderness : for his Mercy endureth for ever.

17. Who smote great Kings : for his Mercy endureth for ever.

18. Yea and slew mighty Kings : for his Mercy endureth for ever.

19. *Schon*, King of the *Amorites* : for his Mercy endureth for ever.

20. And *Og*, the King of *Bajan* : for his Mercy endureth for ever.

21. And gave away their Land for an Heritage : for his Mercy endureth for ever.

22. Even an Heritage unto *Israel* his Servant : for his Mercy endureth for ever.

23. Who remembered us when we were in Trouble : for his Mercy endureth for ever.

24. And hath delivered us from our Enemies : for his Mercy endureth for ever.

25. Who giveth Food to all Flesh : for his Mercy endureth for ever.

26. O Give Thanks unto the God of Heaven :
for his Mercy endureth for ever.

27. O give Thanks unto the Lord of Lords :
for his Mercy endureth for ever.

LESSON IV. *Pfalm the 139th. Of the
Majesty of God.*

1. O Lord, thou hast searched me out, and
known me; thou knowest my down-setting and up-
rising; thou understandest my Thoughts long before.

2. Thou art about my Path, and about my Bed,
and spiest out all my Ways.

3. For lo, there is not a Word in my Tongue,
but thou, O Lord, knowest it altogether.

4. Thou hast fashioned me behind and before ;
and laid thine Hand upon me.

5. Such Knowledge is too wonderful and excel-
lent for me : I cannot attain unto it.

6. Whither shall I go then from thy Spirit ? or
whither shall I flee from thy Presence ?

7. If I climb up into Heaven, thou art there ;
If I go down to Hell, thou art there also.

8. If I take the Wings of the Morning, and
remain in the utmost Parts of the Sea.

9. Even there also shall thy Hand lead me,
and thy Right Hand shall hold me.

10. If I say peradventure the Darknes shall
cover me ; then shall my Night be turned to Day.

11. Yea, the Darknes is no Darknes with
thee, but the Night is as clear as the Day : The
Darknes and Light to thee are both alike.

12. For my Reins are thine : thou hast covered
me in my Mother's Womb.

13. I will give Thanks unto thee, for I am fear-
fully and wonderfully made : Marvellous are thy
Works, and that my Soul knoweth right well.

14. My Bones are not hid from thee : tho' I be made secretly, and fashioned beneath in the Earth.

15. Thine Eyes did see my Substance yet being imperfect ; and in thy Book were all my Members written ; which Day by Day were fashioned, when as yet there was none of them.

16. How dear are thy Councils unto me, O God : O how great is the Sum of them !

17. If I tell them, they are more in Number than the Sand : When I wake up I am present with thee.

18. Try me, O God, and seek the Ground of my Heart : Prove me, and examine my Thoughts.

19. Look well if there be any Way of Wickedness in me, and lead me in the Way everlasting.

LESSON V. *Of moral, relative, and religious Duties.*

1. The Proverbs of Solomon, the Son of David, King of Israel.

2. To know Wisdom and Instruction, to perceive the Words of Understanding.

3. To receive the Instruction of Wisdom, Justice, Judgment, and Equity.

4. The Fear of the Lord is the Beginning of Knowledge ; but Fools despise Wisdom and Instruction.

5. My Son, hear the Instruction of thy Father, and forsake not the Law of thy Mother : For they shall be an Ornament of Grace unto thy Head, and Chains about thy Neck.

6. My Son, if Sinners entice thee, consent thou not.

7. If they say, Come with us, let us lay wait for Blood ; let us lurk privily for the Innocent without Cause.

8. Cast in thy Lot among us, let us all have one Purse.

9. My Son, walk not thou in the Way with them ; refrain thy Foot from their Path ; for their Feet run to Evil, and make Haste to shed Blood.

10. Enter not into the Path of the Wicked, and go not in the Way of evil Men.

11. For the Wicked shall be cut off from the Earth, and the Transgressors shall be rooted out of it.

12. But the Upright shall dwell in the Land, and the Perfect shall remain in it.

LESSON VI. *Of Advice, &c.*

1. My Son, attend to my Word, incline thine Ear unto my Sayings.

2. Let them not depart from thine Eyes; keep them in the Midst of thy Heart.

3. For they are Life unto those that find them, and Health to all their Flesh.

4. Keep thy Heart with all Diligence, for out of it are the Issues of Life.

5. Put away from thee a froward Mouth, and perverse Lips put far from thee.

6. Turn not to the Right-Hand, nor to the Left: Remove thy Foot from Evil.

7. For the Ways of a Man are before the Eyes of the Lord; and he pondereth all his Goings.

8. These six Things doth the Lord hate; yea seven are an Abomination unto him.

9. A proud Look, a lying Tongue, and Hands that shed innocent Blood;

10. An Heart that deviseth wicked Imaginations, and Feet that be swift in running to do Mischief;

11. A false witness that speaketh Lies, and he that soweth Discord among Brethren.

12. My Son keep my Words, and lay up my Commandments with thee.

13. Bind them upon thy Fingers; write them upon the Table of thine Heart.

14. The Fear of the Lord is a Fountain of Life, to depart from the Snares of Death.

15. There shall no Evil happen to the Just; but the Wicked shall be filled with Mischief.

16. He that is of a proud Heart stirreth up Strife; but he that putteth his Trust in the Lord shall be made fat.

17. A virtuous Woman is a Crown to her Husband; but she that maketh Shame is as Rottenness in his Bones.

18. A prudent Woman looks well to her Household, and eats not the Bread of Idleness.

19. The Rich and Poor meet together; the Lord is the Maker of them all.

20. Remember that God will bring every Work into Judgment, with every secret Thing, whether it be good, or whether it be evil.

21. My Son, if thou hast sinned, do so no more: but pray for thy former Sins, and they shall be forgiven thee.

22. Flee from Sin as from a Serpent: for if thou comest too near it, it will bite thee: The Teeth thereof are as the Teeth of a Lion, to slay the Souls of Men.

23. All Iniquity is as a two-edged Sword, the Wounds whereof cannot be healed.

 *I have set the Figures to the Verses of these last Lessons, which Children may very easily be taught to know, without any sensible Pains to the Teacher; or by turning them to Table XVII. (by way of Digression) they will teach one another by Degrees.*

N. B. If the young Learner cannot read these Lessons pretty perfectly, let him go over them once more; then I would advise the Master or Mistress to let him read some other Psalms, or in the Proverbs of Solomon, then in the first Chapter of St. John the Evangelist, or any such like easy Places most suitable to his Capacity; for it is natural to Children to like that which they can perform with Ease and have Praise for; and I am perswaded many Children have bated both their School and the Bible, by being put to read hard and difficult Chapters too soon; and by being improperly (nay, even unjustly) corrected, for not performing that which they could not possibly do, even were they farther advanced--What some Children indeed may chance to do, is not to be accounted for; but I speak in pity to such as cannot; and to those that have the Care of dull Children, I speak purely that they may have the less Trouble, and yet their End be answered much better.

TABLE



T A B L E X V .

Contains some useful FABLES.

FABLE I. *Of the Boy that stole Apples.*

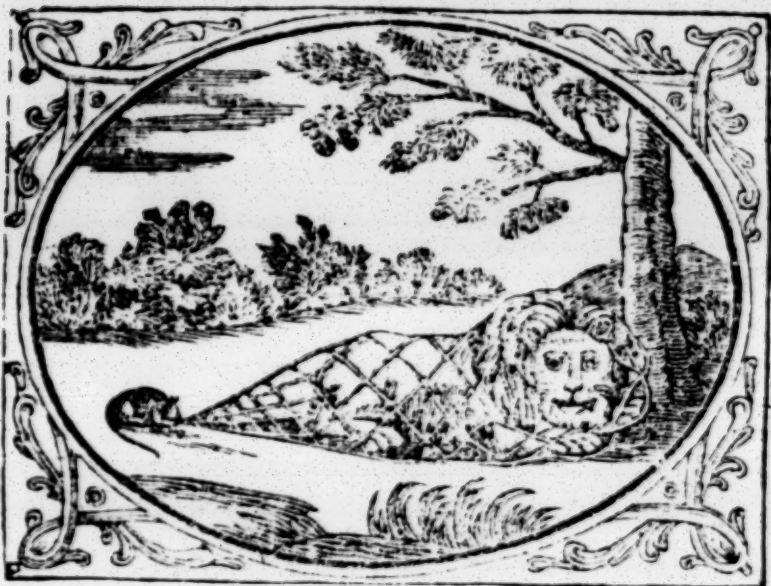
AN old Man found a rude Boy upon one of his Trees stealing Apples, and desired him to come down; but the young Sauce Box told him plainly he would not. Won't you, says the old Man, then I will fetch you down; so he pulled up some Tufts of Grass, and threw at him; but this only made the Youngster laugh, to think the old Man should pretend to beat him out of the Tree with Grass only.

Well, well, says the old Man, if neither Words nor Grass will do, I must try what Virtue there is in Stones; so the old Man pelted him heartily with Stones, which soon made the young Chap hasten down from the Tree, and beg the old Man's Pardon.

M O R A L .

If good Words and gentle Means will not reclaim the Wicked, they must be dealt with in a more severe Manner.

FABLE

FABLE II. *Of the Lion and Mouse.*

THERE was a Lion that was once very kind to a Mouse, and saved his Life from the Claws of a Cat. Some Time after this, the Lion was caught in a Net, in such a Manner, that he lay there struggling till he was half dead.

The Mouse coming by at that Time, was very sorry to find the Lion in such a Condition, and was resolved to use all the Means he could to release him.

The Lion seeing the Mouse so busy, thanked him for his good Will, but told him, it was impossible for such a little Creature as a Mouse to release him out of so strong a Net.

Be easy, says the Mouse; what Strength cannot do, Art and Resolution often effect: You saved my Life, and Gratitude obliges me to return the Favour if I can.

The Mouse, therefore, though not capable of breaking the Net, yet set about to gnaw it asunder in several Places, which after great Pains he completed, and set the Lion free.

M O R A L.

Since on one knows what may befall him, nor who may be a Means of serving him, it is the highest Wisdom to behave kindly and civilly to all Mankind.

FABLE III. *Of the Priest and Jester.*

A Merry jesting Fellow being half drunk, went to the House of a *Romish Priest*, and asked him to give him a Guinea: Give you a Guinea! says the Priest. Why, surely the Fellow is mad, to think I should give away my Money in such a Manner.

Then, said the *Jester*, please to give me a Crown, Sir: Not I, indeed, says the *Priest*, pray be gone. So I will, says the Fellow, if you give me a Shilling. I will give you no Shilling neither, said the *Priest*. Why then, said the *Jester*, pray give me one Farthing only. I will give you nothing at all, replied the *Priest*, so be gone, I say.

Pray, *Reverend Father*, be not angry, says the *Jester*, for though I asked you for Money it was only to try you; for it is your Blessing I want, and hope you will not deny it me. That I will give thee, my Son, said the *Priest*, with all my Heart.—Come, kneel down, and receive it with Humility.

I thank you, *Reverend Father*, says the arch Wag; but, upon second Thoughts, I will not have thy cheap Blessing; for I find, that if it were worth but one single Farthing, you would not bestow it upon me.

M O R A L.

Some Men are willing to part with that, which is good for nothing; but cannot be prevailed upon to do a free and generous Action, to help the Needy or instruct the Ignorant.



FABLE IV. *Of the Town in Danger of a Siege.*

THERE was a Town in Danger of being besieged, and it was consulted which was the best Way to fortify and strengthen it; and many were the Opinions of the Town-Folks concerning it.

A grave skilful Mason said, there was nothing so strong nor so good as *Stone*. A Carpenter said, that *S* one might do pretty well; but, in his Opinion, good strong *Oak* was much better.

A Currier being present, said, Gentlemen, you may do as you please; but if you have a Mind to have the Town well fortified and secure, take my Word, there is nothing like *Leather*.

M O R A L.

'Tis too common for Men to consult their own private Ends, though a whole Nation suffers by it. Their own Profit and Emolument is all they aim at, notwithstanding they often undo themselves by betraying and undoing others.

The same in VERSE.

A Town fear'd a Siege, and held Consultation,
Which was the best Method of Fortification:
A grave skilful MASON gave in his Opinion,
That nothing but STONE could secure the Dominion.
A CARPENTER said, tho' that was well spoke,
Yet 'twas better by far to defend it with OAK.
A CURRIER (wiser than both these together)
Said, Try what you please, there's nothing like LEATHER.

MORAL.

M O R A L.

Most Men will be true to their own private Ends,
Tho' false to their Country, Religion, and Friends ;
The chief Thing is thought of, and that's their own Profit,
Which must be secur'd, whatever comes of it :
But while this Self-Love is a Nation's Undoing,
Ev'n they who betray it, oft sink in the Ruin.



T A B L E XVI.

Contains some natural and entertaining Stories.

STORY I. *Of the Boys that went into the Water, instead of being at School, or at Home.*

LESSON I.

THERE were several Boys that used to go into the Water, instead of being at School, and they sometimes staid so long after School-time, that they used to frighten their Parents very much ; and though they were told of it Time after Time, yet they would frequently go to wash themselves. One Day four of them, *Smith, Brown, Jones, and Robinson*, took it into their Heads to play the Truant and go into the Water, They had not been long in before *Smith* was drowned ; *Brown's* Father followed him, and lashed him heartily while he was naked ; and *Jones* and *Robinson* ran home half dressed, which plainly told where they had been. However, they were both sent to Bed without any Supper, and told very plainly, that they should be well corrected at School next Day.

L E S S O N II.

By this Time the News of *Smith's* being drowned had reached their Master's Ear, who came to know the Truth of it, and found *Smith's* Father and Mother in Tears for the Loss of him; to whom he gave very good Advice, took his friendly Leave, and went to see what was become of *Brown*, *Jones*, and *Robinson*, who all hung down their Heads upon seeing their Master, but more so when their Parents desired that he would correct them the next Day, which he promised he would; though, says he, it is rather your Duty to do it than mine, for I cannot answer for Things done out of the school.

Take you Care to keep your Children in Order at Home, and depend on it, I will do my Duty, and keep them in Awe of me at School; but however, says he, as they have all been naughty, disobedient Boys, and might indeed have lost their Lives, I will certainly chastise them.

L E S S O N III.

How Brown, Jones, and Robinson were served.

Next Day *Brown*, *Jones*, and *Robinson* were sent to School, and in a short Time were called up to their Master, and he first began with *Brown*.—Pray, young Gentleman, says he, what is the Reason you go into the Water without the Consent of your Parents, and even when you should be at School? I won't do so any more, says *Brown*.—That is nothing at all, says the Master, I cannot trust you. Pray can you swim?—No, Sir, says *Brown*.—Not swim, do you say! Why you might have been drowned as well as *Smith*.—Take him up, says the Master.—So he was taken up and well whipt.

Well, says he to *Jones*, can you swim?—A little, Sir, said he.—A little! (says the Master) why you were in more Danger than *Brown*, and might have been drowned had you ventured much farther.—Take him up says he.

Now *Robinson* could swim very well, and thought as *Brown* and *Jones* were whipt because they could not swim, that he should escape.—Well, *Robinson*, says the Master, can you swim?—Yes, Sir, says he, (very boldly) any where over the River. You can swim, you say? Yes, Sir.—Then pray, Sir, says his Master, If you can swim so well, what Business had you in the Water when you should have been at School? You don't want to learn to swim, you say. It is plain then you go in for Idleness Sake.—Take him up, says he; so they were all severely corrected for their Disobedience and Folly.



STORY II. *Life truly Painted, in the natural History of TOMMY and HARRY, divided into three Parts; by which Youth may see the Ways of Life in general, and arm themselves against the common Temptations of it, and the Effects of bad Company.**

P A R T I.

LESSON I.

THERE was a Gentleman in the West of *England*, who married a very virtuous Lady, but having no Children for several Years, they were very discontented, and foolishly upbraided each other, not considering that what God either gives to, or with-holds from us, is always best in the End.

Some Years after this they had a Son, and the Year following another; the Name of the Elder was *Henry* and the other was named *Thomas*, whom they loved even to an

* Having been both an Eye and Ear Witness of several Circumstances of Life, nearly parallel to the following fictitious Narrative, I have added this to the original Copy; and it has been read by several eminent Clergymen, private Gentlemen, and Schoolmasters, who have very much approved of the same, as a proper and suitable Tale, by way of Caution and Admonition for Parents as well as Children. And if but one Son or Daughter, or Apprentice, should reap Benefit thereby, so as to regulate their Lives, and behave in such a Manner, as may conduce to their own Happiness, the Comfort of their Parents and Friends, and the Good of Society, I shall be very thankful, and think myself amply satisfied for my Trouble.

Excess; for whatever *Harry* and *Tommy's* Fancies stood to, they had; and as their Parents never contradicted them themselves (for fear they should cry) so neither would they allow any one to check them on any Account, for they loved them even to a Fault, and allowed them their Will and Way in every Thing.

* LESSON II.

Of the Characters of Tommy and Harry.

Harry indeed was a fullen perverse Boy from his Cradle, and having always had his Will (as was said before) he would go to School or stay at home, just as he pleased, or else he would cry and sob at a great Rate; and for fear this should make poor *Harry* sick and out of Order, the fond Parents consent to let him do as his own Fancy directed; so that he at last minds nothing but Play, hates his Book, and always cries when he is desired to read or go to School.

Harry is now seven Years of Age, and can scarce read a Verse in the Bible, or a Sentence in any common Book; and now his over-fond Parents begin to see their Folly, and are afraid to tell each other what they think of him.

As for *Tommy*, he was quite of another Temper; for though he would now and then cry, and be naughty, yet he minded what his Parents said to him; he loved his Book and his School, and was so good-natured, pleasant, and mannerly, that all his Friends took Notice of him; the Neighbours loved him, and every body praised him, because he was a sober good-natured Child, and very dutiful and obliging.

Though this Tale is now divided into Lessons (by Desire of several Schoolmasters) in order to make it the more useful, easy, and agreeable to Children; yet it is the very same as in the other Editions, and may be read, from the Beginning to the End, as one continued Story.

LESSON III.

Of Tommy and Harry's Behaviour.

Harry, indeed, minds nothing but idling and playing about the Streets with any sort of Boys, and 'tis now very difficult to get him to School, nor can his Parents prevail upon him to mind his Learning, and therefore it is agreed upon to put them both to some good Boarding-School: and accordingly their Father provided a Master, one that bore an extraordinary Character for his Ability, Care, and Sobriety, which it appeared he deserved, by the Improvement that

Tommy

Tommy made under him, in the several Branches of Learning, to the Satisfaction of his Parents.

As for *Harry*, though he behaved pretty well for some Time, yet he shewed his fallen perverse Temper, and made very little Improvement in his Learning; for he went on in his old Way, and played only with rude wicked Boys like himself, who in a short Time learned him to swear and lie, (and some say to steal) and he was very often angry, and would quarrel with his Brother *Tommy*, because he would not play with them; but *Tommy* told him plainly he would never play at all, rather than play with such wicked swearing Boys; for, says he, they will be your Ruin, Brother *Harry*, and you know it grieves poor *Pappa* and *Mamma*. *I don't care for that*, says naughty *Harry*. O fie! fie! Brother *Harry*, says *Tommy*, how often have you been told, that *don't care* has brought many a one to an ill End. *I don't care for that neither*, says the litl' Churl; and thus he went on (as you will soon hear) till *don't care* was his Ruin at last.



PART II. *A further Account of the Life of Tommy and Harry.*
LESSON I.

TOMMY and *Harry* being now grown up, they are taken from School; and it begins to be high Time to think how they may live in the World without their Parents.

Tommy indeed, is a very good Boy; he always counted Learning a fine Thing, and he still takes Delight in it, and pursues

pursues it: but *Harry* continues much the same; for he is near fourteen Years of Age, and no other than a wicked Boy, and a great over-grown Dunce.

He hates his Brother *Tommy*, because he loves his Book, and is spoken well of; but *Tommy* pities him, and gives him always good Advice, but to no purpose, for he is bent upon being bad; nor can his Father, Mother, or Friends, make him better at present. In short, *Tommy* is now the Joy and Comfort of his Parents, but *Harry* grieves them so much that they know not as yet how to proceed with him, nor is there now but one Way left, by which they have any Hopes to serve him, and make them all happy.

The Gentleman had a Brother, (a reputable Tradesman in London) and it was proposed to put *Harry* to his Uncle. The Uncle agrees to the Proposal, and *Harry* seems well pleased at it.

LESSON II.

Of Harry's Behaviour at his Uncle's.

About a Year after *Harry* was at London, *Tommy* went to see him, and behaved so well the Time he was there, that a Merchant that used to visit his Uncle, took a great Fancy to him, and barely for his Learning and good Behaviour took him Apprentice. *Harry* went on pretty well for two Years; he would indeed now and then shew his sullen, perverse Temper, but his Uncle and Aunt winked at his Follies, for the sake of his worthy Parents.

Now comes the Trial for *Tommy* and *Harry*: Their Mother is taken very ill, and is confined to her Bed; she often speaks of *Tommy* and *Harry*, but seems to have *Harry* most at Heart, for Fear he should not do well.

Not long after this, a Letter comes to acquaint them of the Death of their Mother; and now *Harry's* Uncle talks to him again very sedately and tenderly.

You see, *Harry*, says he, that you have lost your best Friend; but notwithstanding, if you behave soberly, mind your Business, keep good Company, and good Hours, I will take Care of you, and will be a good Friend to you.

LESSON III.

Of Harry's Behaviour after his Mother's Death.

Harry, upon the News of his Mother's Death, seemed very much concerned (for he knew she was a very tender Mother)

and

and promised very fairly to mend his Way of Life, and be sober: But *that* which had a greater Effect upon *Harry*, was the pretty Way in which his Brother *Tommy* addressed him. He talked in so mild and manly a Manner to his Brother *Harry*, and gave him such good Advice, that he got the Good-will of his Uncle and Aunt, and surprized all that heard him.

Harry after this went on pretty well for some Months, and then gets into his old Way again. He has now quite forgot the Death of his Mother; and in short has taken up with such idle, wicked Companions, as are bent only upon Mischiefs, and are never sorry but when they do Good: They give him bad Advice, and tell him when his Father is dead he will have a good Fortune; and, say they, I would not be checked by my Uncle, nor all the Uncles in the World. I will not, says the wicked unguarded Fool, for as soon as my Father dies, I'll go away. That's right, say they, you are a Fool if you don't. I will, I will, says he.



PART III. *Of the Happy Life of Tommy, and the wretched End of Harry.*

LESSON I. *The Folly of receiving bad Advice.*

HARRY, by the bad Counsel of others, still goes on in Wickedness, to such a Height, that his Uncle is obliged to send Word to his Father, that he cannot possibly keep him much longer. The Death of [their Mother, and the bad

Course of *Harry's* Life, had such an Effect upon the poor old Gentleman, that he soon after fell ill, and died.

He left *Tommy* the chief Part of his Fortune; and though *Harry* did not deserve a Shilling, yet so tender was he, that he left him five hundred Pounds, hoping still that, through the Care of his Uncle and his own future Conduct, he might be happy. *Harry* being now of Age, and having received his Fortune, instead of minding his Uncle and Brother, continues to follow bad Company: and now having Money, he persuaded that he can live better from his Uncle than with him; therefore is resolved that his Uncle's and Brother's Advice shall never do him any Good, for he never comes near them. In short, *Harry's* Delight is only in his old wicked Acquaintance: and he has, besides these, some new Rakes, that wish him Joy in his Fortune, and he takes it as a very great Mark of their Favour, and is Fool enough to treat them, because they rail at his Uncle and Brother, and tell him that his Father was an old Scoundrel for leaving him no more; all which the Fool hears with a Smile, swears it is true, and tells these Vultures, that they are the best Friends he has in the World, notwithstanding he has already pent the greatest Part of his Fortune upon them.

LESSON II. *Of bad Habits.*

Here we may plainly see what a sad Thing it is to Youth, to bend their Minds so much to Pleasure and Pastime.

Harry cannot now go to a Play or Concert, and when it is over return home soberly as he used to do. No, no: he must after that go to the Tavern, or to some private wicked Place or other, with a Set of wicked Companions.

In short, he is now become a perfect Owl, for you seldom see him in the Day-time, and when you do, he blinks like an Owl: Nor can you find him at Night, but by Chance; but this you may be sure of, that he is at some House of Ill Fame; for Drinking, Swearing, Lying, Gaming, and sitting up all Night, &c. are now his common Practices.

Now while foolish wicked *Harry* is thus wasting his Time, spending his Money, and destroying his Reputation, *Tommy* is improving his Fortune and his Mind; for his Time being now out, his Master loves him so well, that he not only takes him into Partnership, but in a short Time recommends him to a virtuous Wife, with whom he had a very handsome Fortune, besides a thousand Pounds which his Master gave him

him; and, we hear, that his Master since has left all the Trade to him; so that he is now become a great Man.

LESSON III. *Of Brotherly Love.*

One Thing must not be omitted, as a great Mark of the brotherly Love of *Tommy*; and that is, that though he is now so prosperous, and his Brother *Harry* so debased by his Folly, yet, as he found *Harry* would not come near him, he resolved (if possible) to find him out, and talk to him once more concerning his unhappy Life; for who knows, says he, but the Respect I shew to my Brother may be taken so kind that it may be one great Step to reform him; *Tommy* therefore takes a Friend with him for fear of Danger, and after a long Hunt found him at one of his old Houses.

Tommy, at first Sight, did not know *Harry*, he looked so fottish, and so shabby; nor did *Harry* immediately know his Brother *Tommy*, because his Drefs, Carriage and Deportment were such, as *Harry* and his Companions had for a long Time been a Stranger to.

However, they soon knew one another by the Tone of Voice; and indeed *Harry* had so much good Manners left as to tell *Tommy*, that he took it very kind he should pay such a Regard to him; a Respect, says he (before his Companions) that I am not worthy of.

Now one would think by such an Expression as this, that *Harry* was really sensible of his Faults; and, in short, his Brother was surpris'd to hear such a Sentence from him, and thought within himself, that he should now certainly succeed in being a Means to save him from the very Brink of Ruin.

Indeed the Place was quite improper for good Advice, much less to talk over Family Affairs; therefore, after *Tommy* had submitted to be agreeable to such base Company for an Hour or two, he persuaded his Brother *Harry* to go to a Tavern to spend an Hour with him and his Friend, to which *Harry* consented.

LESSON IV.

Tommy and Harry's Conversation.

Tommy being now in a proper Place, begins to talk to *Harry* very seriously, but yet so tender and so mild, that he never once upbraided him, only desired him for God's Sake, and the Credit of his Family, to change his Way of Life; for, says he, the Company you keep will certainly be your Ruin. *I don't care for that*, says the hardened Wretch.

O Brother *Harry*, says *Tommy*, I have now no Hopes of you! Yet as God has prospered me, it is my Duty to serve you as a Brother; I will therefore make you an Offer before this Gentleman, which, if you accept of it, must be for your Good; but if you refuse it, I fear you will repent it when too late.

The Thing is this: If you can but be so much Master of yourself as to abandon such Company as we have now found you with, and will behave in a sober Manner, you shall live with me; I will learn you my Business, and you shall partake of the Profits of it; in short, you shall want for nothing.

Here was Love indeed! Who could have thought *Harry* so mad, and so stupid, as not to accept so kind an Offer? Or who could expect but that he would have embraced his Brother with Tears of Love and Gratitude? Instead of this, he rose up in a great Passion, and swore like a *Hector*, bent his Fist at his Brother, and told him, that he kept better Company than he did every Day of his Life, and that he never would live such a *bum-drum* Life, as he lived; then flew to the Door, never took Leave of the Gentleman nor his Brother, but ran to his Companions, and told all that had passed, who clap their Hands, and receive him with Shouts of Applause, call for a fresh Bottle, and spend the main Part of the Night in drinking and carousing.

LESSON V. *Of Harry's Downfall.*

Thus *Harry* goes on till he has not only spent all his Money, but has also lost all his Credit, Reputation, and Friends, and having been so long used to such a lavishing, profligate Way of Life, Money he still must have to support his Extravagance and Folly; and yet so great is the Pride of his Heart, that rather than accept of his Brother *Tommy's* kind Invitation to live with him and be happy, he now takes up with unlawful Methods, and associates with none but Gamblers, Shoplifters, and Street-robbers; and one Night, having been with some of the Rakes and Bloods of the Town, they committed a Murder and a Robbery; but being closely pursued, *Harry*, with four more of the Gang, were taken and carried before a Magistrate, who ordered them to *Newgate*.

Harry, however, with two others, made their Escape, and went over-sea in Triumph, and would often laugh at the Misfortune of those two that were left behind, and thought themselves now very secure; but even *thither* Divine

vine Vengeance follows them ; for a Storm arose and drove the Ship against a Rock on the Coast of *Barbary*, and it being very dark, many of the Crew perished, besides *Harry's* two unhappy Companions.

LESSON VI. *Of Harry's late Repentance and Death.*

Harry, indeed, was by the Violence of the Waves, cast upon the Shore, but in the Morning he was presented with a shocking Scene. A raging Sea on one Side, and a wild desolate Place on the other ; and having not the least Hopes of ever escaping, we may easily guess how he talks to himself. O, says he, that I had been more obedient to my Parents, and more grateful to my Friends ! O that I could now make all wicked Youth sensible of my Sorrow, and their own Folly ! How would I press upon them to avoid all Manner of ill Company, to hearken to the Instruction of their Friends, and pursue the Paths of Virtue—Wicked Wretch that I am ! God be merciful to me a Sinner.

Thus he went on, often thinking upon his old Words, *don't care*, but too late ; for after roving about and bemoaning his unhappy Fate, till he was almost starved to Death, he at last (we hear) became a Prey to wild Beasts, which God suffered to tear him to Pieces, as a just Reward for his Disobedience and mispent Life. Thus you see, that as *Harry* followed nothing but Vice, he lived a wretched Life, and died a miserable Death ; but *Tommy* was always a Pattern of Virtue and Goodness, and still lives happy.

The APPLICATION.

Learn then betimes, O Youth, to know your Duty to God, your Parents, and Mankind, and take Care not only to know, but to do it ; and let the Examples of *Harry* and *Tommy* be always so before you, that you may escape the Judgment of the one, and enjoy equal Peace and Prosperity with the other.

I shall conclude this Story with the Advice that King *David* (a little before his Death) gave to his Son *Solomon*, which, if you follow you cannot fail to be happy.

“ And thou *Solomon*, my Son, know thou the God of thy Father, and serve him with a perfect Heart, and with a willing Mind ; for the Lord searcheth all Hearts, and understandeth all the Imaginations of the Thoughts : If thou seek him, he will be found of thee ; but if thou forsake him, he will cast thee off for ever.” 1 Chron. xxviii. 9.

T A B L E . XVII.

Of FIGURES or NUMBERS.

N. B. It is supposed that the Youth by this Time knows something of Numbers or Figures, so as to tell what Chapter he reads in, or what Verse he is at; lest he should not know them at present, I have here inserted a very useful Table, which every Master and Mistress may teach their Scholars by Degrees with Ease.

One	1	I	Forty	40	XL
Two	2	II	Forty-five	45	XLV
Three	3	III	Fifty	50	L
Four	4	IV	Fifty-five	55	LV
Five	5	V	Sixty	60	LX
Six	6	VI	Sixty-five	65	LXV
Seven	7	VII	Seventy	70	LXX
Eight	8	VIII	Seventy-five	75	LXXV
Nine	9	IX	Eighty	80	LXXX
Ten	10	X	Eighty five	85	LXXXV
Eleven	11	XI	Ninety	90	XC
Twelve	12	XII	Ninety-five	95	XCv
Thirteen	13	XIII	One hundred	100	C
Fourteen	14	XIV	Two hundred	200	CC
Fifteen	15	XV	Three hundred	300	CCC
Sixteen	16	XVI	Four hundred	400	CCCC
Seventeen	17	XVII	Five hundred	500	D
Eighteen	18	XVIII	Six hundred	600	DC
Nineteen	19	XIX	Seven hundred	700	DCC
Twenty	20	XX	Eight hundred	800	DCCC
Twenty-five	25	XXV	Nine hundred	900	DCCCC
Thirty	30	XXX	Onethousand	1000	M
Thirty-five	35	XXXV			

Other Numbers for Instruction.

27	Twenty-seven	1600	One thousand six hundred
62	Sixty-two	1787	One thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, or M.DCC.LXXXVII.
307	One hundred and seven		
704	Seven hundred and four		

T A B L E XVIII.

Of Contractions of such Things as are necessary to be understood, in which whole Words and Sentences are known by certain Letters only.

A. B. or B. A. Batchelor of Arts	A. R. Queen Anne
A. D. in the Year of our Lord	A. P. G. Professor of Astronomy in Gresham College
A. M. or M. A. Master of Arts	B. D. Batchelor of Divinity Bp. Bishop

Abp. Archbishop	Joh. or Jno. John
Bart. Baronet	Jon. Jonathan
B. V. Blessed Virgin	Josh. Joshua
Cwt. an Hundred Weight, or 112 Pounds	J. R. King James
Col. Colonel	K. King
C. R. King Charles	Km. Kingdom
C. S. Keeper of the Seal	Knt. Knight
C. P. S. Keeper of the Privy Seal	Ldp. Lordship
D. D. Doctor of Divinity	Ladp. Ladyship
Dec. December	Lev. Leviticus
Deut. Deuteronomy	Lieut. Lieutenant
Ditto (or D ^o) the same	L. L. D. Doctor of the Ca- non and Civil Law
Du. Duke	Luk. Luke
Dukm. Dukedom	M. Marquis
E. Earl	Madm. Madam
Earlm. Earldom	M: D Doctor of Physic
Eccl. Ecclesiastes	Md. Medicine
Ecclus. Ecclesiasticus	Mdm. Memorandum
Ep. Epistle	Mr. Master
Eph. Ephesians.	Mrs. Mistress
Esaï. Esaïas	MS. Manuscript
Esq. Esquire	MSS. Manuscripts
Exon. Exeter	N. B. Mark well
Ex. Exodus or Example	Nov. November
Feb. February	No. Number
F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society	Obj. Objection
Gal. Gallatians	Oct. October
Gen. Genesis	Parl. Parliament
Gen ^{mo} . Generalissimo	Philom. a Lover of the Ma- thematically
Gent. Gentleman	P. M. G. Professor of Music in Gresham College
Hon. Honourable	Q. Queen or Question
Hd. Honoured	Regr. Register
Heb. Hebrews	Rg. Dep. deputed Register
J. H. S. Jesus the Saviour of Men	Rev. Revelation
Isa. Isaïah	Rt. Hon. Right Honourable
J. D. Doctor Juris, or Doctor of Laws	Rt. Worp. Right Wor- thipful
	Rt. Rev. Right Reverend

St. Saint	Thes. Theophilus
Sept. September	Thess. Thessalonians
Sr. Sir	Wp. Worshipful
S. T. P. Professor of Divinity	Xpr. Christopher
Tho. Thomas	Xt. Christ
Theods. Theodorus	Xtn. Christian

Other Contractions in Printing or Writing.

e. g. or v. g. as for Example	viz. for videlicet, that is to say
i. e. that is	ye the
q. d. as if he should say	yn then
q. l. as much as you please	yr your
q. f. a sufficient Quantity	yt that
v. verse	& and
vide. see	&c. and so forth

T A B L E XIX.

A Collection of Words, nearly alike in Sound, but different in Spelling and Signification.

N. B. I think it very necessary that all such as can read pretty well, should now learn to know the meaning of Words, for without this the Spelling Part is of little Signification, therefore, if the young Scholar was set eight or ten Words of this Table every Night, or but two or three Times a Week, to spell and tell the Meaning of (according to his Capacity) it would certainly be of great Service.

And though I would be thought to have the highest Regard for the Word of God, yet I would advise all Masters and Mistresses to set their Scholars a Collection of these Words (or of those in the latter Part of this Book) at their Breakings-up, rather than to write out, or get by Heart, a long Chapter, which they seldom mind to perform till within a Day or two of returning to School again, and then sloven over their Writing, and spoil their Hand; and after being corrected for this, or not getting the heavy Task by heart, they begin in their early Days to hate their Bible, and hold the best Books in Contempt; which, if read at proper Times, and with due Attention, would have a quite different Effect upon their Minds.

A	Acts, Deeds
A BEL, a Man's Name	Axe, to cut with
Able, sufficient	Affect, to move or imitate
Accept, receive	Effect, Purpose
Except, leave out	Ail, Trouble
Accidence, Grammar Rules	Ale, Malt Drink
Accidents, Chances	Air, Element
Accompt, Reckoning	Are, Plural of is
Account, Esteem	E'er, ever

Ere, *before*
 Heir, *to an Estate*
 Alder, *Tree*
 Elder, *older*
 All, *the Whole*
 Awl, *Cobler's Tool*
 Allowed, *granted*
 Aloud, *with a Noise*
 Altar, *for Sacrifice*
 Alter, *to change*
 Ant, *Pismire*
 Aunt, *an Uncle's Wife*
 Errand, *Message*
 Arrant, *wandering*
 Ascent, *Steepness*
 Assent, *Consent*
 Assistance, *Help*
 Assistants, *Helpers*
 Attendance, *Waiting*
 Attendants *Waiters*
 Auger, *to bore with*
 Augur, *a Soothsayer*

B

Bacon, *Swine's Fleſh*
 Baken *in an Oven*
 Beacon, *a Light to guide Ships*
 at Sea
 Beckon, *with the Hand*
 Bail, *Surety*
 Bale, *of Silk*
 Bald, *without Hair*
 Ball, *a round Solid*
 Bawl, *to cry out*
 Ballad, *a Song*
 Ballot, *Lot by balloting*
 Barbara, *a Woman's Name*
 Barbary, *a Country*
 Barberr, *a Tree*
 Bare, *naked*

Bear, *a Beast*
 Baron, *a Lord*
 Barren, *unfruitful*
 Baize, *of Woollen*
 Bays, *Bay Trees*
 Base, *vile*
 Bass, *in Music*
 Be, *to exist*
 Bee, *an Inſect*
 Bean, *Kind of Pulse*
 Been, *have been*
 Beau, *a Fop*
 Bow, *to ſhoot with*
 Beer, *Malt Drink*
 Bier, *for the Dead*
 Berry, *a ſmall Fruit*
 Bury, *to inter*
 Bile, *Gall*
 Boil, *to bubble up, alſo a Sore*
 Blew, *did blow*
 Blue, *Colour*
 Boar, *Male Swine*
 Boor, *a Clown*
 Bore, *to bore a Hole*
 Board, *a Plank*
 Bor'd, *did bore*
 Bolt, *for a Door*
 Boul, *to ſift*
 Bomb, *a Mortar Shot*
 Boom, *of a Ship*
 Bough, *a Branch*
 Bow, *to bend*
 Buoy, *to bear up*
 Buy, *to purchaſe*
 By, *near*
 Brace, *a Couple*
 Braze, *to ſolder with Braſs*
 Breaches, *broken Places*
 Breeches, *to wear*
 Bread, *to eat*

Bred, *brought up*
 Brewing, *of Ale*
 Bruin, *a Bear's Name*
 Brews, *doth brew*
 Bruise, *to hurt*
 Brute, *a Beast*
 Bruit, *a Report*
 Borough, *a Town Corporate*
 Burrow, *a Cover for Rabbits*

C

Cain, *a Man's Name*
 Cane, *to walk with*
 Calais, *in France*
 Chalice, *a Cup*
 Call, *by Name*
 Cawl, *of a Wig, or Bowels*
 Cannon, *a great Gun*
 Canon, *a Rule or Law*
 Catch, *to lay hold of*
 Ketch, *a small Ship*
 Cattle, *Cows, &c.*
 Kettle, *for Boiling*
 Cieling, *of a Room*
 Sealing, *setting a Seal*
 Cellar, *a Vault*
 Seller, *that sells*
 Censer, *for Incense*
 Censor, *Reformer*
 Censure, *Judgment*
 Cent, *an Hundred*
 Sent, *did sent*
 Scent, *a Smell*
 Centaury, *an Herb*
 Century, *100 Years*
 Centry, *a Guard*
 Chair, *to sit on*
 Chare, *Job of Work*
 Chas'd, *did chase*
 Chaste, *continent*
 Chews, *doth chew*
 Choose, *to cullr pick*

Chouse, *to cheat*
 Choir, *Set of Singers*
 Quire, *24 Sheets of Paper*
 Choler, *Wrath*
 Collar, *for the Neck*
 Chord, *in Music*
 Cord, *a small Rope*
 Cinque, *five*
 Sink, *a Drain*
 Cion, *a young Shoot*
 Sion, *a City*
 Cite, *to summon*
 Sight, *seeing*
 Site, *Situation*
 Clause, *an Article*
 Claws, *Talons*
 Cleaver, *for Chopping*
 Clever, *ingenious*
 Climb, *to clamber up*
 Clime, *climate*
 Close, *to shut*
 Clothes, *Apparel*
 Coarse, *not fine*
 Course, *Race Way*
 Coat, *a Garment*
 Cot, *a Cottage*
 Quote, *to cite or alledge*
 Coin, *Money*
 Kine, *Cow*
 Coit, *to play with*
 Kite, *a Bird of Prey*
 Comet, *a blazing Star*
 Commit, *do, act*
 Coming, *approaching*
 Cummin, *a Plant*
 Common, *Public*
 Commune, *to converse*
 Concert, *of Music*
 Consort, *Wife*
 Condemn, *to sentence*
 Contemn, *to despise*

Confidence, *Impudence*
 Confidants, *trusty Friends*
 Council, *an Assembly*
 Counsel, *Advice*
 Currant, *a Berry*
 Current, *passable*
 Cousin, *a Relation*
 Cozen, *to cheat*
 Creek, *of the Sea*
 Crick, *in the neck*
 Cruse, *a little Vessel*
 Cruise, *to sail up and down*
 Cygnet, *a young Swan*
 Signet, *a Seal*
 Cypress, *a Tree*
 Cyprus, *an Island*

D

Dane, *of Denmark*
 Dean, *next to the Bishop*
 Deign, *vouchsafe*
 Dear, *value*
 Deer, *a Stag*
 Debtor, *that oweth*
 Deter, *to frighten from*
 Decease, *Death*
 Disease, *Distemper*
 Defer, *to delay*
 Differ, *to disagree*
 Deference, *Respect*
 Difference, *Disagreement*
 Dedendance, *relying on*
 Dependents, *Hangers on*
 Descent, *going down*
 Dissent, *disagree*
 Devices, *Inventions*
 Devises, *inventeth*
 Devizes, *a Town*
 Dew, *on the Grass*
 Due, *owing*
 Doe, *She Deer*

Dough, *Paste*
 Doer, *Performer*
 Door, *of an House*
 Dollar, *Dutch Coin*
 Dolour, *Grief*
 Done, *performed*
 Dun a Colour
 Dragon, *a Serpent*
 Dragoon, *a Soldier*

E

Ear, *to hear with*
 E'er, *ever*
 Ere, *before*
 Earn, *to get by Work*
 Yearn, *to melt in Pity*
 East, *Sun Rising*
 Yeast, *Barm*
 Easter, *Christ's Resurrection*
 Esther, *a Woman's Name*
 Eaten, *swallowed*
 Eton, *a Town*
 Emerge, *to pop up*
 Immerge, *to plunge, or to dip*
 Eminent, *noted*
 Imminent, *over Head*
 Emit, *to send forth*
 Emmet *an Ant*
 Enter, *to go in*
 Inter, *to bury*
 Envoy, *an Ambassador*
 Envy, *Ill-Will*
 Ewe, *Female Sheep*
 Yew, *Tree*
 You, *yourself*
 Your, *your own*
 Ewer, *a Bason*
 Ure, *Custom, Use*
 Exercise, *Employment*
 Exorcise, *conjure*
 Extant, *in Being*

Extent, *Dimension*Eye, *to see with*I, *myself*Eyes, *to see with*Ice, *frozen Water*

F

Fain, *desirous*Feign, *dissemble*Faint, *weary*Feint, *a Pretence*Fair, *handsome*Fare, *Food*Favour, *Kindness*Fever, *Distemper*Feat, *Exploit*Feet, *our Feet*Fellon, *a Whistlow*Felon, *a Criminal*File, *of Steel*Foil, *to overcome*Vile, *base, mean*Viol, *a Fiddle*Fillip, *with the Finger*Philip, *a Man's Name*Fir, *Deal Tree*Fur, *of wild Beasts*Flea, *an Insect*Flee, *to fly*Flay, *to skin off*Flew, *did fly*Flue, *Rabbits Down*Flour, *for Bread*Flower, *of the Field*Fold, *a Plait*Foul'd, *made dirty*Foul, *Filthy*Fowl, *a Bird*Frays, *Quarrels*Phrase, *a Sentence*Frances, *a Woman's Name*Francis, *a Man's Name*Freeze, *to congeal*Frieze, *a Sort of Cloth*Furs, *the Plural of Fur*Furze, *a prickly Shrub*

G

Gallon, *four Quarts*Galloon, *narrow Ribbon*Gall, *a Bile*Gaul, *a Frenchman*Gauntlet, *Hand Armour*Gantelope, *Punishment*Gesture, *Action*Jester, *a Joker*Gilt, *Gilded*Guilt, *Sin*Glutinous, *sticking*Gluttonous, *greedy*Gnat, *a stinging Fly*Nat, *Nathaniel*Grain, *Corn*Grane, *an Island*Grate, *for Coals*Great, *large*Grater, *for Nutmeg*Greater, *larger*Greaves, *Leg Armour*Grieves, *he laments*Groan, *hard sigh*Grown, *increased*Groat, *Four Pence*Grot, *a Cave*Guess, *to think*Guest, *a Visitor*

H

Hail, *frozen Water*Hale, *draw after*Hair, *of the Head*Hare, *Animal of Chase*Hall, *a great Room*Haul, *to pull*Hallow, *to consecrate*Hollow, *empty*

Harrafs, *to tire and fatigue*
 Arraifs, *Hangings*
 Harsh, *severe*
 Hash, *minced Meat*
 Hart, *Deer*
 Heart, *the Seat of Life*
 Haven, *an Harbour*
 Heaven, *God's Throne*
 Heal, *to cure*
 Heel, *of a Shoe*
 He'll he will
 Hear, *harken*
 Here, *in this Place*
 Heard, *did hear*
 Herd of Cattle
 Hew, *to cutt*
 Hue, *Colour*
 Hugh, *a Man's Name*
 Hie, *to haste*
 High, *lofty*
 Hoy, *a small Ship*
 Higher, *more high*
 Hire, *Wages*
 Him, *that Man*
 Hymn, *a godly Song*
 His, *his own*
 Hiss, *to deride*
 Hoar, *frozen Dew*
 Whore, *a lewd Woman*
 Hole, *a Cavity*
 Whole, *not broken*
 Holm, *Holly*
 Home, *Dwelling*
 Whom, *who*
 Hoop, *for a Tub*
 Whoop, *to balloo*
 Hour, *of the Day*
 Our, *our own*

Idle, *lazy*
 Idol, *an Image*

I'll, *I will*
 Aile, *of a Church*
 Isle, *an Island*
 Oil, *liquid Fat*
 Impostor, *a Cheat*
 Imposture, *Deceit*
 In, *within*
 Inn, *a Public House*
 Incite, *to stir up*
 Insight, *Knowledge*
 Indite, *to compose*
 Indict, *to impeach*
 Ingenious, *of good Parts*
 Ingenuous, *candid, free*
 Innocence, *harmlessness*
 Innocents, *Babes*
 Intense, *excessive*
 Intents, *Purposes*

K

Kill, *to murder*
 Kiln, *to dry*
 Kis, *(or Cis) Saul's Father*
 Kifs, *with the Lips*
 Knap, *on Cloth*
 Nap, *short Sleep*
 Knave, *a Rogue*
 Nave, *of a Wheel or Church*
 Knead, *to work Dough*
 Need, *Want*
 Knell, *Passing Bell*
 Nell, *Eleanor*
 Knew, *did know*
 New, *not worn or used*
 Knight, *a Title of Honour*
 Night, *Darkness*
 Knit, *to work Stockings*
 Nit, *a small Louse*
 Knot, *Knob*
 Not, *denying*
 Know, *to understand*
 No, *nay*

L

Lade, *to Load*
 Laid, *placed*
 Latin, *Tongue or Language*
 Laten, *Tin*
 Lattice, *a Window*
 Lettice, *a Woman's Name*
 Lettuce, *a Sallad*
 Leak, *to run out*
 Leek, *a Kind of Onion*
 Lease, *Kind of Tenure*
 Leash, *three*
 Lead, *Metal*
 Led, *conducted*
 Leaper, *Jumper*
 Leper, *one leprous*
 Least, *smallest*
 Left, *for Fear that*
 Lessen, *to make less*
 Lesson, *in Reading*
 Lesser, *smaller*
 Lessor, *that grants a Lease*
 Lien, *having rested*
 Lying, *telling Lies*
 Lies, *Untruths*
 Lice, *Vermin*
 Limb, *Leg or Arm*
 Limn, *to paint*
 Limber, *pliant*
 Limner, *Painter*
 Line, *Length*
 Loin, *of Veal*
 Lo, *behold*
 Low, *mean, humble*
 Loth, *unwilling*
 Loath, *to nauseate*
 Loose, *slack*
 Lose, *not win*
 Lower, *more low*
 Lowr, *to frown*

M

Made, *finished*
 Maid, *a Virgin*
 Main, *chief*
 Mane, *of a Horse*
 Mail, *Armour*
 Male, *he or him*
 Manner, *Custom*
 Manor, *Lordship*
 Mare, *She of the Horse*
 Mayor of a Town
 Marsh, *watery Grounds*
 Mash, *to mince*
 Marshal, *Head General*
 Martial, *warlike*
 Mary, *a Woman's Name*
 Marry, *to wed*
 Maul, *to beat soundly*
 Moll, *Mary*
 Mead, *a Meadow*
 Mede, *Midiance*
 Mean, *of small Value*
 Mien, *Behaviour*
 Meat, *Flesh*
 Mete, *to measure*
 Medal, *a Coin*
 Meddle, *to interfere*
 Medlar, *a Fruit*
 Meddler, *a busy Body*
 Melt, *to make liquid*
 Milt, *Roe of a Fish*
 Message, *Errand*
 Messuage, *House*
 Metal, *Gold, Silver, &c.*
 Mettle, *Vigour*
 Mews, *as a Cat*
 Muse, *to think*
 Might, *Power*
 Mite, *in Cheese*
 Mighty, *powerful*
 Mity, *full of Mites*

Moiety, *Half*
 Mile, *8 Furlongs*
 Moil, *Labour*
 Moan, *Lamentation*
 Mown, *cut down*
 Moat, *a Ditch*
 Mote, *an Atom*
 Moor, *a Fen or Marsh*
 More, *in Quantity*
 Mower, *that mows*
 Morning, *before Noon*
 Mourning, *lamenting*
 Muscle, *a Shell Fish*
 Muzzle, *to tie the Mouth*
 Muslin, *fine Linnen*
 Muzzling, *tying the Mouth*

N

Naught, *bad*
 Nought, *nothing*
 Nay, *denying*
 Neigh, *as a Horse*
 Near, *nigh*
 Ne'er, *never*
 Neither, *of the two*
 Nether, *lower*
 None, *not any*
 Nun, *a religious Maid*

O

Oar, *to row with*
 O'er, *over*
 Ore, *uncast Metal*
 Of, *belonging to*
 Off, *distant, or from*
 Oh, *alas*
 Owe, *indebted*
 One, *in Number*
 Own, *acknowledge*
 Order, *Rank*
 Ordure, *Dung*

P

Pail, *for Water*

Pale, *wan or white*
 Pain, *Torment*
 Pane, *of Glass*
 Pair, *two*
 Pare, *to cut or chip*
 Pear, *a Fruit*
 Palate, *Taste, Relish*
 Pallet, *a Painter's Colour Board*
 Pall, *Funeral Cloth*
 Paul, *a Man's Name*
 Poll, *Mary*
 Parasite, *Flatterer*
 Parricide, *a Parent Killer*
 Parcel, *small Bundle*
 Partial, *biased*
 Person, *he or she*
 Parson, *a Priest*
 Pastor, *a Minister*
 Pasture, *Grazing Land*
 Patience, *Mildness*
 Patients, *sick People*
 Patron, *Protector*
 Pattern, *Copy*
 Pause, *a Stop*
 Paws, *of a Bear*
 Peace, *Quietness*
 Peas, *Pulse*
 Piece, *a Part*
 Peal, *in Ringing*
 Peel, *to strip off*
 Peer, *Nobleman*
 Pier, *of a Bridge*
 Penitence, *Repentance*
 Penitents, *Repentants*
 Peter, *a Man's Name*
 Petre, *Saltpetre*
 Pick, *chuse*
 Pique, *a Grudge*
 Pies, *Pastry*
 Poise, *to balance*
 Pilate, *a Judge*

Pilot, a Guide at Sea
 Pillar, round Column
 Pillow, to lay the Head on
 Pint, half a Quart
 Point, the sharp end
 Pistol, a small Gun
 Pistole, a Spanish Coin
 Place, to set in Order
 Plaice, a Kind of Fish
 Plait, a Fold
 Plate, Silver
 Pleas, Law Suits
 Please, to satisfy
 Poesy, Poetry
 Posy, Motto on a Ring
 Pole, a long Stick
 Poll, Heaa or Vote
 Poor, Needy
 Pore, to look close
 Poplar, a Tree
 Popular, loved by the People
 Porcelain, China Ware
 Purslain, an Herb
 Pour, down
 Power, Might
 Practice, Exercise
 Practise, to profess, to study
 Praise, Commendation
 Prays, intreateth
 Pray, to beseech
 Prey, a Booty
 Precedent, an Example
 President, a Governor
 Presence, to be being present
 Presents, Gifts
 Princes, King's Sons
 Princess, a King's Daughter
 Principal, Chief
 Principle, first Cause
 Profit, Gain
 Prophet, an inspired Person

Prophecy, foretelling
 Prophecy, to foretell
 Proud, haughty
 Prude, a precise Woman

Q

Quarry, a Stone Pi
 Querry, a Groom
 Quaver, to shake a Note
 Quiver, for Arrows
 Quean, a Harlot
 Queen, King's Wif

R

Racé, running
 Raze, demolish
 Raddish, Garden Root
 Reddish, inclined to red
 Rain, Water
 Reign, to rule
 Raisions, dried Grapes
 Reason, Argument
 Raise, to lift up
 Rays, Beams of Light
 Rare, uncommon
 Rear, to erect
 Read, did read a Book
 Read, to peruse a Book
 Relick, Remainder
 Relict, a Widow
 Rest, Ease
 Wrest, to force
 Rheum, Spittle
 Rome, a City
 Room, Chamber
 Rhyme, Verse
 Rime, Frost
 Rice, Indian Corn
 Rise, Advancement
 Rie, a Kind of Grain
 Rye, a Town in Sussex
 Wry, crooked
 Rigger, that rigs or fissa at

Rigour, *Severity*
 Ring, *Circle*
 Wring, *to twist*
 Right, *just, true*
 Rite, *a Ceremony*
 Wright, *a Workman*
 Write, *to write a Letter*
 Rhode, *an Island*
 Road, *highway*
 Rode, *did ride*
 Row'd *did row*
 Roe, *Deer*
 Row, *Rank*
 Ruff, *Neckloth*
 Rough, *uneven*
 Rung, *did ring*
 Wrung, *twisted*

S

Sail, *of a Ship*
 Sale, *selling*
 Sage, *wise*
 Sedge, *Shear grass*
 Scar, *Mark of a Wound*
 Scare, *to frighten*
 Scent, *a smell*
 Sent, *ordered away*
 Sense, *Understanding*
 Since, *afterwards*
 Saver, *that saves*
 Saviour, *Deliverer*
 Savour, *Taste*
 Say, *speak*
 Sey, *sort of Cloth*
 Scene, *Front of a Theatre*
 Seen, *beheld*
 Sea, *Ocean*
 See, *behold*
 Seal, *an Impression*
 Zeal, *ardent affection*
 Sealing, *a Letter*
 Cieling, *of a Room*

Seam, *adjoining*
 Seem, *to pretence*
 Seas, *the Waters*
 Sees, *doth see*
 Seize, *lay hold of*
 Season, *proper Time*
 Seizing, *taking possession*
 Sects, *Parties in Religion*
 Sex, *Male and Female*
 Seignior, *Grand Turk*
 Senior, *Elder*
 Sew, *with a Needle*
 Sue, *to intreat*
 Shear, *to clip*
 Sheer, *to go off*
 Shire, *a County*
 Sheep, *Mutton*
 Ship, *that sails*
 Shew, *made appear*
 Shoe, *for the Foot*
 Shoar, *a Prop*
 Shore, *Sea Coast*
 Shower, *hasty Rain*
 Shone, *did shine*
 Shown, *made appear*
 Sine, *a Line*
 Sign, *a Token*
 Sink, *a Kennel*
 Cinque, *Five*
 Sleight, *Dexterity*
 Slight, *to despise*
 Sloe, *wild Plum*
 Slough, *miry Place*
 Slow, *not speedy*
 So, *thus*
 Sow, *the land*
 Sole, *of the Foot*
 Soul, *Spirits*
 Soar, *to mount*
 Sore, *an Ulcer*
 Sower, *that sows*

Some, *Part*
 Sum, *the whole*
 Son, *Male Child*
 Sun, *Fountain of Light*
 Soon, *quickly*
 Swoon, *to faint*
 Stair, *Step*
 Stare, *to look earnestly*
 Stead, *Place*
 Steed, *a Horse*
 Steal, *pilfer*
 Steel, *hardened Iron*
 Straight, *direct*
 Strait, *narrow*
 Succour, *Help*
 Sucker, *a Twig*
 Suitor, *a Petitioner*
 Suture, *a Seam*
 Surplice, *a white Robe*
 Surplus, *over and above*

T

Tacks, *small Nails*
 Tax, *Tribute, Duty*
 Tail, *the End*
 Tale, *a Story*
 Talent, *good Parts*
 Talons, *Claws*
 Tame, *gentle*
 Thame, *a Town's Name*
 Tares, *among Wheat*
 Tears, *from the Eyes*
 Team, *Set of Horses*
 Teem, *with Child*
 Tenor, *Intent*
 Tenure, *Hold*
 Than, *in Comparison*
 Then, *that Time*
 The, *an Article*
 Thee, *Thou*
 Their, *belonging to them*
 There, *that place*

Threw, *did throw*
 Through, *by Means of*
 Throne, *Chair of State*
 Thrown, *burled*
 Thyme, *Garden Herb*
 Time, *Leisure*
 Tide, *Flux of the Sea*
 Ty'd, *made fast*
 Tie, *to fasten*
 Toy, *a Plaything*
 Ties, *doth tie*
 Toise, *a Fathom*
 Tile, *on a House*
 Toil, *Labour*
 Title, *of Honour*
 Tittle, *Point*
 To, *unto*
 Toe, *Part of the Foot*
 Tow, *Hemp or Flax*
 Too, *also*
 Two, *a Couple*
 Told, *repeated*
 Toll'd, *did toll a Bell*
 Tongs, *for the Fire*
 Tongues, *Languages*
 Tour, *a Journey*
 Tower, *lofty Buildings*
 Treaties, *Conventions*
 Treatise, *Discourse*

V

Vale, *Valley*
 Veil, *a Covering*
 Vain, *meanly proud*
 Vane, *a Weather Cock*
 Vein, *a Blood Vessel*
 Valley, *a Dale*
 Value, *Worth*
 Vial, *small Bottle*
 Viol, *a Fiddle*
 Vice, *Wickedness*
 Voice, *Sound*

W

Wade, *to go in the Water*
 Weigh'd, *in the Balance*
 Wain, *a Cart or Waggon*
 Wane, *to decrease*
 Wait, *to tarry*
 Weight, *for Scales*
 Whale, *a Fish*
 Wheal, *a Pustule*
 Wheel, *of a Cart*
 Ware, *Merchandize*
 Wear, *to have on*
 Were, *was*
 Where, *at what Place*
 Way, *Road*
 Weigh, *to balance*
 Wey, *40 Bushels*
 Whey, *of Milk and Runnet*
 Week, *seven Days*
 Weak, *faint*
 Weal, *Wealth, Good*
 Veal, *Calf's Flesh*
 Weather, *fine or foul Day*

Wether, *a castrated Ram*
 Whither, *to what Place*
 Wither, *to decay*
 Which, *this or that*
 Witch, *a Sorceress*
 Wile, *a Trick*
 While, *in the mean Time*
 Whist, *be silent*
 Wist, *knew*
 White, *a Colour*
 Wight, *an Island*
 Who, *what Person*
 Woe, *or Wo, Sorrow*
 Ho, *an Exclamation*
 Wood, *small Timber*
 Wou'd, *was willing*
 Won, *did win*
 One, *in Number*

Y

Yew, *a Tree*
 You, *yourself*
 Ewe, *a Sheep*

T A B L E XX.

Words spelt alike, but pronounced differently.

A'bsent	To absént	A Mínute	Minúte
An A'ttribute	To attribúte	An O'bject	To object
A Cóllect	To colléct	A Présent	To présent
A Cómpect	To compáct	A Próject	To proyéct
A Cómound	To compóund	A Rébel	To rebél
The Cónfines	He confines	A Récord	To recórd
A Cónduct	To conduéct	Réfuse	To refúse
A Désert	To defért	A súbject	To subjéct
A Férment	To fermént	A Tórmént	To tormént
Fréquent	To fréquent	An U'nit	To uníte

Pronounced differently when we say

Pronounced differently when we say

T A B L E XXI.

A Dialogue between MASTER and SCHOLAR, concerning the Stops and Marks made use of in Reading and Writing.

N. B. This also may be set by Way of Task, a few Questions at a Time, which would be of great Service.

Master. **H**OW many points and Stops are used in Reading and Writing?

Scholar. There are six, viz. a Comma, a Semicolon, a Colon, a Period or full Stop, a Note of Interrogation, and a Note of Admiration.

M. Please to tell me how they are made.

S. A Comma is marked or made thus (,) a Semicolon thus (;) a Colon thus (:) a Period or full Stop thus (.) a Note of Interrogation thus (?) and a Note of Admiration thus (!).

M. Pray tell me their Use in Reading.

S. A Comma (,) is the shortest of all Stops, and serves to divide short Sentences, till you come to the full Sense. As thus,

I am persuaded that neither Death, nor Life, nor Angels, nor Principalities, nor Powers, nor Things present, nor Things to come, nor Heighth, nor Depth, nor any other Creature, shall be able to separate us from the Love of God, which is in Christ Jesus our Lord. *Rom. viii. 38, 39.*

M. Pray what is the Use of a Colon?

S. A Colon (:) parts several Sentences, every one of which has a full meaning of its own: though, at the same Time, it leaves us in Expectation of something that is to follow.

M. Pray give me an Example.

S. He is a wise and prudent Boy that minds his Book: Learning and good Education are better than Riches.

M. What is the Use of a Semicolon?

S. A Semicolon (;) serves also to part Sentences, and is often used when the Sentences are contrary, and point to a different End.

M. Give me an Example.

S. A soft Answer turneth away Wrath; but grievous Words stir up Anger. *Proverbs xv. 1.* Or thus, I desired you to get your Lesson by Heart; but instead of that you have been at play.

M. What

M. *What is the Use of a Period?*

S. A Period (.) is a full Stop, and shews the perfect End and Conclusion of a Sentence. *As thus,*

Love your Learning. Obey your Parents. Fear God. Honour the King.

N. B. *Always remember (in your Writing) that after a Period, Note of Interrogation and Admiration, you must begin your next Word with a great, or capital Letter, as in the last Example you see every Sentence begins with a great Letter.*

M. *What is a Note of Interrogation, and its Use?*

S. A Note of Interrogation (?) is always set at the End of any Question that is asked; *as thus*: Who made you? How old are you? What is the Matter? &c.

M. *What is a Note of Admiration, and its Use?*

S. A Note of Admiration (!) is placed after such Words or Expressions as signify any Thing strange or Wonderful; *thus*: Oh! Alas! Surprising! Or *thus*: O the Depth, both of the Wisdom and Knowledge of God! Rom. xi. 33.

M. *How long am I to pause or stop in Reading, when I meet with these several Points?*

S. You are to stop at a Comma till you can tell one; at a Semicolon till you can tell two; at a Colon till you can tell three; and at a Period, a Note of Interrogation, and a Note of Admiration, till you can tell six.

T A B L E XXII.

Of the Names of other Marks and their Use.

Master. **W**HAT other Marks are there?

Scholar. There are twelve, as follow:

An Apostrophe	'	An Index	§
An Asterisk	*	An Obelisk	†
A Caret	^	A Paragraph	¶
Crotchets	[]	A Parenthesis	)
An Ellipsis	—	A Quotation	“
A Hyphen	-	A Section	§

M. *What is the Use of an Apostrophe?*

S. It is used when a Letter is omitted: Thus, fav'd, judg'd, signifies saved, judged, only they are pronounced with one Syllable. An Apostrophe also, placed before an s at the End of a Word, serves to express a Sentence much

D a

shorter

shorter and better: thus, *Solomon's Wisdom*, is the same as *the Wisdom of Solomon*: So that you see it supplies the Place of *the* and *of*. Thus, *St. Mary's Parish* signifies *the Parish of St. Mary*.

☞ *Though it is customary with some to write, The Parish of St. Mary's, The Hospital of St. Luke's, yet it is not good English.*

M. *What is the Use of an Asterisk?*

S. An *Asterisk* or *Star* (*) is used to refer to some Note in the Margin of a Book: when there are several of them together, thus (***) they denote that something is left out, which the Author does not chuse to insert.

M. *What is the Use of a Caret?*

S. A *Caret* (^) is placed underneath a Line when a Word is left out, and points to the place where it ought to come in; thus, God will ^{punish} the Wicked, should be God will *punish* the Wicked. ^

M. *What is the Use of Crotchets?*

S. *Crotchets* [] serve to inclose a short Sentence in the Body of a longer one; as *thus*, He wrote a Treatise of [or concerning] the Globes.

M. *What is the Use of an Ellipsis?*

S. An *Ellipsis* (—) is used when Part of a Verse or Sentence is quoted; thus:—*That I may recover my strength.* Psalm xxxix. 13.

M. *When is a Hyphen used?*

S. A *Hyphen* (-) is used in compound Words in order to couple them together; as, *Man-servant*, *Maid-servant*. Sometimes it is omitted, and then the compound Words become but one; as, *Coachmaker*, *Schoolmaster*.

M. *What is the Use of an Index?*

S. An *Index* or *Hand* thus (☞) points to some remarkable Thing or Passage in an Author.

M. *What is the Use of an Obelisk?*

S. An *Obelisk* or *Dagger* (†) is often used in large Books, and in many Quotations, and refers you to the Margin of the Book for further Instructions. Or it is often used against some obsolete Word or Sentence.

M. *What do you mean by a Paragraph?*

S. A *Paragraph* (¶) is set at the Beginning of every new Subject, and no other Paragraph is made till the former Subject

Subject is intirely finished. You will find this Mark in almost every Chapter in the *Old and New Testament*.

M. *What is the Use of the Parenthesis?*

S. A *Parenthesis* () like *Crotchets*, serves to include a short Sentence in the body of a longer one; and yet so that the Sentence itself will always read full as well, and sometimes better without it; and therefore the Words included in it should be read with a lower Tone of Voice: As thus, I know that in me (that is in my *Flesh*) dwells no good Thing. Or it serves to affirm more positively: Thus, The Word of God says (and I know it is true) that the *Wicked shall perish for ever*. Or it is used in Exceptions; as thus, I give all I have (except my *Watch*) to Alexander.

M. *What is a Quotation?*

S. It is a Passage borrowed from another Author, and quoted Word for Word; and then the Author that borrows it puts, or should put, two *Commas* made backwards, thus (") to let the Reader know 'tis not his own Words or Opinion only.

M. *What is the Use of a Section?*

S. A Section (§) is often set at the Head or Beginning of some Subject, or new Discourse: It is also used in long Writings, where the Author gives many Instances of a Thing, and refers for the Proof of it to the *Margin*; in a Word, it serves the same Purpose as an *Asterisk* or *Obelisk*.

M. *Are these all the Marks that are used?*

S. There is another called a *Brace*, and it is } made thus.

M. *Pray what is its Use?*

S. It serves to bind or link several Things together. It is often used in *Poetry* to tie or link three Lines together, that rhyme or jingle in the Ear. Thus,

Prostrate my contrite Heart I bend;
My God, my Father, and my Friend;
Do not forsake me in the End.

}

T A B L E XXIII.

Of the Letters of the English Alphabet, with some Remarks on the different Methods of pronouncing Vowels and Consonants.

1. *Of Vowels.*

Master. **W**HAT *is the Alphabet?*

Scholar. Alphabet signifies the Letters of a Language placed in their due Order; and in the *English Tongue* is vulgarly called the *Cross Row*.

M. *How many Letters are there in the English Alphabet?*

S. Twenty-six, which are called by two Names, *viz.* Vowels and Consonants.

M. *How many Vowels are there?*

S. Six, *viz.* a, e, i, o, u, and y.

M. *How many Consonants are there?*

S. Twenty-one, *viz.* b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y, z.

M. *What is the Use of Vowels?*

S. To form Words; for there can be no Word, without a Vowel.

M. *How is it that y is called both a Vowel and a Consonant?*

S. Y is a Vowel in all Words, except such as begin with y, and then it is a Consonant.

Of double Vowels, called Diphthongs, &c.

M. *What do you call a Double Vowel?*

S. The Meeting of two Vowels together in one Word, *viz.* oo, ae, ai, ie, ou, &c. are called Diphthongs.

M. *What are the proper Diphthongs?*

S. Those that have both Vowels fully sounded; as ai in *Bail*; ei in *Reign*; oo in *Good*; ou in *Bound*, &c.

M. *What are the improper Diphthongs?*

S. Those in which only one of the Vowels are sounded; thus, a in *Bread*, *Dead*, &c. o in *Feoffee*, *People*, &c. u in *built*, *guilt*, are not sounded.

M. *What do you mean by a Triphthong?*

S. Triphthongs consist of three Vowels following each other as eau in *Beauty*, ieu in *adieu*, lieu; the two first of which lose their Sound.

*** Most of our Triphthongs being derived from the French Language retain the Sound which they had in their original Tongue; as Beau is Bo, and Lieutenant is pronounced Lestenant, &c.

*Of Consonants.*1. *Of the Consonant (C)*

M. *How is the Consonant C sounded?*

S. It sounds hard like k before the Vowels a, o, and u, a can, cope, curl, &c. but it sounds soft like s before, e, i, or

i, or y, as ci, cit, cite, also Cedar, Cellar, Centry, Cinders, Cistern, and Cypher, are all pronounced si, sit, site, Sedar, Sellar, &c.

N. B. Proper Names of Men and Places are an Exception to this Rule ; for e sounds like k in Aceldema, Cenchrea, &c.

2. Of (Ch).

M. When is Ch sounded like k;

S. In proper Names of Men and Places: *Achan* (is pronounced *Akan*) *Achish*, *Baruch*, *Enoch*, &c.

N. B. The Words *Arch*, *Archbishop*, *Cherubims*, &c. are Exceptions to this Rule ; but *ch* before the Vowel *a*, is like *k*, viz. *Archangel*, is *Arkangel*.

M. Is not Ch sometimes sounded like qu ;

S. Yes ; for *Choir*, and *Chorister*, are pronounced like *Quire*, and *Quirrister*.

M. Is not Ch sometimes sounded like sh ?

S. Yes ; in many Words ; thus, *Capuchin*, *Champaign*, *Chevalier*, *Machine*, are pronounced *Capushin*, *Shampaign*, *Shevalier*, *Masheen*, &c.

3. Of (G) (Gh) (Gn) and (Ph).

M. How is the Letter g sounded ?

S. G before *e* and *i* has the same Sound as the long *j* (or *ja*) ; thus, *Gelly*, *Gem*, *Gender*, *Giant*, *Gill*, are pronounced *Jelly*, *Jem*, *Jender*, &c.

N. B. *Gilbert*, and some other proper Names and Places are Exceptions to this Rule.

M. How is gh sounded ?

S. Sometimes like *g* only as in *Ghost*, *Gherkins*, &c. sometimes it sounds like *ff*, as in *cough*, *laugh*, &c. and in many Words it has no Sound at all, as in *high*, *nigh*, *figh*, &c.

N. B. G is not sounded in *Gnash*, *Gnat*, *Gnaw*, *Gnomon*, nor in *Bagnio*, *Seraglio*, &c. for these Words are pronounced *Nash*, *Nat*, *Naw*, *Nomon*, &c.

M. How is gn sounded ?

S. Words ending in *gn* sound like *ne* ; as in *Sign*, *resign*, which are pronounced *Sine*, *resine*,

M. How is ph sounded ?

S. *Ph* in general sounds like *f*, as in *Phantom*, *Phillip*, *Phrensy* ; and being joined with *th*, they all lose their Sound, except *t* ; thus, *Phthysick* is not only pronounced but spell *Tifick*, or *Tific*.

4. Of (S) (Sc) and (Sch).

M. Does not s often sound like z ?

S. Yes ; as in *Grafier*, *Miser*, *wiser*, &c. and sometimes it

has no Sound at all: as *Isle, Lisle, Carlisle, Viscount, &c.* are pronounced, *Ile, Lile, Carlile, Vicount, &c.*

M. *How is sc sounded?*

S. When *sc* comes before *e* or *i*, one of them loses its Sound, as in *Sceptre, Science, Scion*, but before *a, o, and u*, *c* sounds like *k*, as in *Scalp, Scold, Scull, &c.*

M. *How is sch sounded?*

S. Like *sc* or *sk*; as in *Scholar, School, &c.* and in some Words both *c* and *h* are mute; *Schedule, Schism, &c.* which are pronounced *Sedule* and *Sism*.

5. Of (Ci) (Sci) and (Ti).

M. *Have ci, fci, and ti always their natural Sound?*

S. No; for they all sound like *shi* before *o* in particular; but *ci* and *ti* sound also like *shi* before *a*: Thus, *vicious, tenacious, &c.* are pronounced *vishious, tenashious*; *Conscience, Conscious, &c.* are pronounced *Conshience, Conshious, &c.* and *Motion, Oration, are sounded like Moshun, Orashun, &c.* so also *partial, special, &c.* are pronounced *parshal, spehsial, &c.*

6. Of (Xi).

M. *How is xi pronounced?*

S. The *x* is sounded like *k* or *ks*, and sometimes *xi* sounds like *shi*: Thus, *Anxiety, anxious, &c.* are pronounced like *Ankshyety, ankshious, &c.*

Of the Vowel and Consonant (ij), and the Vowel and Consonant (uv).

M. *What is the Difference between those two Letters i and j.*

S. More than many Persons are aware of; for they differ as much as any two Letters, and have no Relation to each other. The same is to be observed of the two Letters *u* and *v*.

M. *But how may I know when I am to use them in in their proper Places?*

S. By calling *j, ja*, and by calling *v, vee*; and then whenever *ja* or *vee* will spell the Word, you will know it is not to be *i* or *u*.

M. *Give me an Example?*

S. Suppose you ask me to spell *John, Joseph, Jewel, &c.* I spell them with a long *J* or (*J*) because *Ja* will spell them; but when you are to write or spell *Isaac* or *Iron*, then use *I*, because *J* won't sound before the Consonant *r* or *s, &c.* Thus it is with *V*; for *Venture, Value, &c.* must have *v* before

before them; but *under*, *uphold*, &c. cannot have *v*, for it would be ridiculous to write *uphold*, *vpbold*, and as wrong to write *Value*, *Ualue*, &c. &c.

N. B. That *i* and *u* go before Consonants, but *j* and *v* before Vowels, and they always begin a Syllable, but never end it.

P A R T II.

An Easy Guide to English Grammar, by Way of Question and Answer: Designed for the Use of Schools, and such adult Persons as would become acquainted with the different Parts of Speech contained in the English Tongue.

Let all the Foreign Tongues alone,
Till you can read and spell your own.

T A B L E I.

Of GRAMMAR in general.

Master. **W**HAT do you mean by Grammar?

Scholar. Grammar signifies the Art of Speaking and Writing our native Language aright and according to Rule.

M. What do you mean by Parts of Speech?

S. They are several distinct Parts into which a Tongue or Language is divided; and some Languages have more than others.

M. How many Parts of Speech are there in the English Tongue?

S. Nine.

M. What are they called?

S. Article, Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Participle, Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition, and Interjection.

M. Has every Language nine Parts of Speech?

S. No, the Latin has but eight, it having no Article.

M. But is not the Name of any of these Parts of Speech the same in every Language?

S. Yes: A Noun or a Verb in English, is a Noun or a Verb in the Latin Tongue, and in all others.

T A B L E II.

Of the ARTICLES A and The.

Master **W**HAT do you mean by an Article?

Scholar. An Article is a small Word placed before

before a *Noun*, in order to express more fully the Nature and Signification of it, as *A Man, A Horse, A Tree, A Book, &c.*

M. *How many Articles are there?*

S. Two, the *Article A* or *An*, and the *Article The*; which have a different Use and Signification.

M. *What is the Use of the Article A or An?*

S. The *Article A* or *An* is the same; only *A* is used before a Consonant, and *An* before a Vowel. Thus we say, *A Man, A Book, &c.* but we write or say, *An Eye, An Ear.*

N. B. *When the Article comes before H, then either A or An may be used, as A Horse, A Hand, A Habit, or An Horse, an Hand, An Habit. But we always write An Hour, which is pronounced An Our.*

M. *How is the Article The used?*

S. This *Article* shews the Identity or Reality of a Thing itself, as *The King, the Church, &c.* signifies that very *King* and *Church* we are now speaking of,

N. B. *There is this Difference between the Articles: A or An, signifies One, or any one; as thus, Give me a Knife, or an Apple, is, Give me One Knife or any Knife or Apple; but when we say, Give me the Knife, or the Apple, it means that very Knife or Apple that I point to, or am now or had been speaking of.*

T A B L E III. Of Nouns.

Master. **W**HAT is a Noun?

Scholar. A *Noun* is the Name of any Thing, that is, every Thing that can be seen, felt, or conceived, is a *Noun*.

M. *How many Kinds of Nouns are there?*

S. Two, *Nouns Substantives* and *Nouns Adjective*.

M. *How may I know a Noun Substantive from a Noun Adjective?*

S. A *Noun Substantive* (as we said before) is the Name of any Substance or Thing, as *Man, Beast, Bird, Fish, Fowl, Church, House, Chair, Stool, Knife, Fork, Needle, Pin, &c.* are *Substantives*. Things also that we cannot see, but have a Conception of, are *Substantives*; as *Joy, Sorrow, Life, Death, Time, Eternity, &c.*

M. *Is there but one Sort of Nouns Substantive?*

S. No; there are two Sorts, *Nouns Substantives* proper and common.

M. *What is a proper Substantive?*

S. Proper

S. Proper Names of Men, Places, &c. as *Peter, John, Mary, London, Bristol, &c.* are *Substantives proper*; for *John* and *Mary* is not the Name of every Man and Woman, nor is *London* the Name of every City.

M. *Very well; and pray what is a Substantive common?*

S. The Name of every Thing of the same Sort, Kind, or Quality; thus, *Man, Woman, Spirit, City, Water, Joy, Sorrow, &c.* for a *Man* is called a *Man*, be he small or great; a *Spirit*, a *Spirit*, be he good or bad; a *City*, a *City* be it small or large; and *Water* is *Water*, be it salt or fresh, &c.

Of Nouns ADJECTIVES.

M. *What is a Noun Adjective?*

S. *Nouns Adjectives* serve to express the *Nature, Manner, and Quality* of *Nouns Substantives*; as *good, bad, great, small, black, blue, red, &c.* are *Adjectives*; but they want some other Word to be joined to them, in order to make the Sense complete. Thus, a *good Boy, a bad Man, a great House, a black Coat, a red Gown*. Here you see, *good, bad, great, black, and red*, are all *Adjectives*; and *Boy, Man, House, Coat, and Gown*, are the *Substantives*.

M. *Please to name me a few more Adjectives.*

S. I will, and you may soon perceive that the following Words, *rude, wicked, barbarous, confident, dexterous, furious, eternal, quarrelsome, confounded, renowned, commanding, everlasting, sanctifying, &c. &c.* have no full Meaning, till joined with *Substantives*; but when we say, *A rude, wicked, confident, barbarous Wretch: A dexterous Fellow: A furious Dog: An eternal, everlasting Being, &c.* we have then a just Idea of the Sense of the Sentence.

M. *Does not the Article The sometimes accompany Adjectives?*

S. Yes; and then they often become *Substantives* in Sense and Meaning, and are wrote with a capital Letter. Thus, *God rewards the Righteous, and punishes the Wicked: Or thus, Constantine the Great: George the Renowned; means Constantine the great Emperor, and George the renowned King.*

N. B. *When two Substantives are joined together by a Hyphen or Dash, the first is like an Adjective, for it will not stand alone without the other; only it is wrote with a great Letter, like a Substantive, thus, a Malt-Loft, a Wheat-Barn, a Barley-Chamber.*

Of the Comparison of ADJECTIVES.

M. What do you mean by the Comparison of Adjectives?

S. The increasing or diminishing the Quality, or distinguishing the different Degrees of it: Thus we say, one Thing is *good*, another *better*, and another *best* of all. Also *high*, *higher*, *highest*, and *wise*, *wiser*, *wisest*.

M. Pray how many Degrees of Comparison are there?

S. Three; the *Positive*, the *Comparative*, and the *Superlative*.

M. What is the Positive Degree?

S. The *Positive* Degree, is the *Adjective*, or *Quality*, in its simple state; as (in the foregoing Words) *good*, *high*, and *wise*, are *Adjectives* in the *Positive* Degree.

M. What is the Comparative Degree?

S. The *Comparative* Degree, is that in which the *Quality* is raised one Step above the *Positive*: Thus, *better*, *higher*, and *wiser* (in the foregoing Words) are called *Adjectives* in the *Comparative* Degree.

M. How may I know the Superlative Degree?

S. The *Superlative* raises the *Quality* to the highest, and generally ends in *est*: or else the Word *most* comes before the *Positive*: Thus (in the foregoing Words) *best*, *highest*, and *wisest*, are *Superlatives*.

M. Give me an example at large.

S. Suppose I am speaking of three School Boys, Tommy, Sammy, and Charley; I say,

Tommy is a good Boy;

Sammy is better

But Charley is the best of all.

Tommy is a tall Boy of his Age;

Sammy is Taller;

But Charley is the tallest.

} *positive*
} *comparative*
} *superlative*

} *positive*
} *comparative*
} *superlative*

M. Are there only three Degrees of Comparison?

S. Properly speaking there are no more; but then two of them sometimes belong to the *Comparative*.

M. Pray give me an instance.

S. The Word *little*, when compared, becomes *little*, *less*, *lesser*, and *least*: That is, *little* is *positive*; *less* is *comparative*; *lesser* is also *comparative* in a higher Degree; and *least* is *superlative*, being the least of all.

M. Are

M. Are the Comparative and Superlative known only in ending in er and est?

S. No; they are also known by the Words *more* and *most*; for *more* before the Positive makes the Comparative; as *more high* is the same as *higher*; and *most* before the Positive, makes the Superlative; as *most high* is the same as *highest*.

N. B. The Word *more* is never used before the Comparative in er, nor the Word *most* before the Superlative in est; for *more higher*, is *more, more high*; and *most highest*, is *most, most high*, which is not true Grammar.

There is an Exception to this Rule, when applied to God; who is called the most highest; that is, the most, most high God; which is but a dutiful and reasonable Appellation for such a BEING. See Psalm ix. ver. 2. and xiii. ver. 6.

Of NUMBERS.

M. How many Numbers are there belonging to Nouns?

S. Two; the Singular and Plural.

M. How are they used?

S. The Singular Number is used when we speak of one Thing only; as, a *Man*, a *Tree*, a *Book*; and the Plural when we speak of more than one *Man*, one *Tree*, or one *Book*; for then we say, *Men*, *Trees*, *Books*, &c.

M. How do Words that end in f or fe make their Plurals?

S. By Changing *f*, or *fe*, into *ves*. Thus *Calf*, *Half*, will be *Calves*, *Halves*, and *Life*, *Knife*, will be *Lives*, *Knives*, &c.

M. Do all Words make their Plurals according to those Rules?

S. No; for *Man* in the Singular, becomes *Men* in the Plural; *Mouse*, is *Mice*; *Foot*, is *Feet*; *Tooth* is *Teeth*, &c.

M. Pray are the Words a Flock, or a Multitude, in the Singular or Plural Number?

S. In the Singular Number.

M. How can that be, since a Flock, or a Multitude, consists of many Hundreds or Thousands?

S. No matter how many they consist of; for still they are but one Flock, or one Multitude.

M. Very well; but pray have all Nouns the Plural and Singular Numbers?

S. No, Sir; for the Names of Kingdoms and Towns as *England*, *France*, *Spain*, *London*, *York*, &c. as also *Justice*, *Mercy*,

Mercy, Truth, &c. have no *Plural*: And *Sheep, Deer, Fern, Swine, Ashes, Bellows, Tongues, &c.* are alike both in *Singular* and *Plural*.

Of CASE.

M. *What does the Word Case imply in Grammar?*

S. The different Termination, or ending of a *Noun* in the *Latin Tongue*, or in several other *Languages*.

M. *You say in the Latin, and in several other Languages; pray is it not the same in the English Language?*

S. No; for the *Latin, &c.* have six Cases, but the *English* no more than one.

M. *Pray let me know the Nouns of the Cases in Latin.*

S. They are called the *Nominative*, the *Genitive*, the *Dative*, the *Accusative*, the *Vocative*, and the *Ablative*, and are known by the different ending of the Words,

As <i>Deus</i>	} is which }	<i>God</i>
<i>Dei</i>		<i>of God</i>
<i>Deo, &c.</i>		<i>to God, &c.</i>

M. *You say the English Tongue has but one Case; pray what is it?*

S. The *Genitive*

M. *How is it known in English?*

S. By the Word *of*, or by putting *s* to the *Singular Number*, with an *Apostrophe*, or *Comma* over it: Thus, *God's Glory*, the *King's Right*, *John's House*, the *Master's Book*, are the same as the *Glory of God*, the *Right of the King*, the *House of John*, and the *Book of the Master, &c.*

M. *As the English have but one Case, how do they supply all other Cases?*

S. They supply them by the Help of these little Words, *of, to, from, by, &c.* as the *Cathedral of Canterbury*; *I gave a Book to Peter*; *they came from France, &c.*

Of GENDER.

M. *What do you mean by the Word Gender?*

S. *Gender* is the Difference of Sex, and distinguishes the *Male* from the *Female*.

M. *How many Genders are there?*

S. Three; the *Masculine*, the *Feminine*, and the *Neuter*.

M. *How are these three Genders known?*

S. By these Words, *he, she, and it*. *He* is the *Male*, or *Masculine*

Masculine Gender; *She* is the *Female* or *Feminine Gender*; and *It* is the *Neuter*; that is, neither *Male* or *Female*.—*Nouns*, however, of the *Neuter Gender*, are sometimes used as if they were *Masculine* or *Feminine*. Thus, we say of the *Sun*, *He is a glorious Body*; and we say also *it shines*: So also of a *Church* or *Ship*, we say *She*, and at another Time, *it is a fine Church*, &c.

M. *Are there no other Words to distinguish the Genders?*

S. Yes: for the Word *Child* is both *Masculine* and *Feminine*: A *Boy* is a *Male*, and a *Girl* a *Female*; but when a *Child* cries, we say, *it* cries, without Regard to *Sex* or *Gender*.

T A B L E IV.

Of PRONOUNS.

Master. **W**HAT is a Pronoun?

Scholar. *Pronouns* are Words that supply the Place of *Nouns*, and save the repeating them twice over.

M. Which are the Pronouns Substantive?

S. They are these, *I*, *thou*, *thee*, (or *you*) *he*, *she*, *it*; whose *Plurals* are *we*, *ye* (or *you*) and *they*.

M. Which are the Pronouns Adjectives?

S. *My*, *mine*, *thy*, *thine*, *our*, *ours*, *your*, *yours*, *who*, *whom*, *whose*, *which*, *what*, *this*, *that*, *same*, *himself*, *herself*, *yourselves*, *itself*, *themselves*, &c.

M. How many Persons belong to a Pronoun?

S. Three *Singular* and three *Plural*, as follow:

Singular.		Plural.	
<i>I</i> , is the 1st Person	} Singular.	<i>We</i> , the 1st Person	} Plural.
<i>Thou</i> or <i>you</i> the 2d Person		<i>Ye</i> , or <i>you</i> , the 2d Person	
<i>He</i> , <i>she</i> , or <i>it</i> , the 3d Person		<i>They</i> , the 3d Person	

M. What is the Difference between *I* and *me*, *he* and *him*, *she* and *her*, *we* and *us*, *they* and *them*?

S. *I*, *he*, *she*, *we*, and *they*, begin a Sentence, but seldom end it. And *me*, *him*, *her*, *them*, and *us*, seldom or never begin a Sentence, but often end it. Thus, *I* went for *him*: *He* came to *me*: *She* followed *him*: *They* both dined with *me*: *I* asked *them* to drink Tea: *We* took a Walk, my Brother came after *us*.

M. What

M. *What Difference is there between my and mine; thy and thine, her, and hers, your and yours, their and theirs?*

S. *My, thy, her, your, and their, are used as Adjectives, and are always placed close to the Substantives; as, my Book, thy Father, her Fan, your Hat, their Goods. But mine, thine, hers, ours, yours, and theirs, are used when they are separated from the Substantive by a Verb, or to answer a Question: As, whose Book is this? Mine (i e.) it is my Book. Whose Gloves are these? Hers, ours, yours, and theirs. His is always the same; as, His Pen; this Pen is his.*

M. *What is the Difference between who, which, and what?*

S. *Who is used when we speak of Persons only; which is used when we speak of both Persons and Things; and what is mostly used in asking a Question. Thus the Man who commits Murder shall die. This is the Book which I bought, for this is the Child which I saw. What must I give for this Thing?*

M. *Are not some Pronouns contracted?*

S. *Yes; as, hereby for by this, thereby for by that, whereby or by which or what, hereof for of this, therein for in that, wherein for in which or what, herein for in this, thereof for of that, whereof for of which or what, herewith for with this, therewith for with that, wherewith for with which or what, hereabout for about this Place, thereabouts for about that Place, whereabouts for about which or what Place, hereupon for upon this, thereupon for upon that, whereupon for upon which or what.*

T A B L E V.

Of V E R B S.

Master. **W**HAT is a Verb?

Scholar. A *Verb* is a Part of Speech that denotes *being, doing, or suffering*; as, *I live, I love, I am loved.*

M. *How many Sorts of Verbs are there?*

S. *Three, Active, Passive, and Neuter.*

M. *What do you mean by an active Verb?*

S. An *Active Verb* is a Word that denotes an *Action*, and in such a Manner that the Person, or Thing it acts upon, follow the *Verb*. Thus, *I love her, she loves me, we love them.*

M. *What is a passive Verb?*

S. A *passive Verb* denotes *suffering*, or the Impressions that *Persons or Things* receive from that by which they are acted upon; as, *John is burned, &c.*

M. Has

M. Has the English Tongue any passive Verbs ?

S. Some say it has none ; because it has no single Word that expresses *suffering*.

M. How then is the passive Verb formed ?

S. By the *participle Passive*, and the Help of these two small Words, *am* and *be*, which are called *auxiliary* or *helping Verbs*.

M. What is a neuter Verb ?

S. A neuter Verb is sometimes *active*, and sometimes *passive*; as, *I run, I am sick*.

M. Is there no other Sort of Verbs ?

S. There is another, called *impersonal Verbs*, because they are used only in the third Person Singular; as, *it rains, it hails, it snows*.

M. How many Things belong to Verbs ?

S. Three; *viz*, *Person, Mood, and Time or Tense*.

Of the Persons of Verbs.

M. How many Persons belong to a Verb ?

S. Three *Singular*, and three *Plural*:

As { *I, thou, (or you) he, she, or it, are Singular ;*
 { *We, ye, (or you) and they, are Plural.*

M. How do you call the different Persons ?

S. *I* is called the *first Person Singular* ;
Thou or *you* the *second Person Singular* ;
He, she, or it, the third Person Singular.
We, is the *first Person Plural* ;
Ye, or you, the second Person Plural ;
They, is the *third Person Plural*.

M. Does the Verb always remain the same in every Person ?

S. No ; it differs from itself in the *second Person Singular*, and in the *third Person Singular* ; but is the same in all the rest.

M. Give me an example of the Verb to love, throughout all the Persons.

S. The Verb to love runs thus :

First Person	} Singular	{	<i>I love, or do love.</i>
Second Person			<i>Thou lovest, or dost love.</i>
Third Person			<i>He, or she loveth (loves) or doth love.</i>

First Person	} Plural	{	<i>We love, or do love.</i>
Second Person			<i>Ye, or you love, or do love.</i>
Third Person			<i>They love, or do love.</i>

Or suppose the *Verb* to *burn*.

I burn ; thou burnest ; he or she burns.

We burn ; ye or you burn ; they burn.

Here you see the *Verbs* *love* and *burn* remain the same in all the *Persons*, except the *second* and *third* *Person* *Singular*, and then it is *loveth*, *burneth* ; *loveth* or *loves* ; *burneth* or *burns*.

* * It is more agreeable to the modern Custom to say or write *loves* and *burns*, than *loveth* or *burneth*: It is likewise shorter, and more in the Style of common Conversation.

N. B. It is always of the *third* *Person* *singular* ; as it *raineth*, *rains*, or *doth rain* ; it *burns*, or *does burn*, &c.

M. How is a *Verb* known from all other *Parts of Speech* ?

S. Those Words are *Verbs* before which you may (with good Sense) place any *personal-pronouns*, or the Word *to* ; as, *I walk*, *he runs*, *we sing*, *they rejoice*, or, *to walk*, *to sing*, *to run*, *to rejoice*.

Of M O O D S.

M. What do you mean by a *Mood* ?

S. *Moods* in *Grammar* signify the various Ways of expressing the Intentions of the Mind.

M. How many *Moods* are there in *Grammar* ?

S. The *English*, strictly speaking, have no *Mood* ; but the *Latin*, and several other *Languages*, have six different *Moods*, which they use in the *Formation* or *Conjugation* of *Verbs* ; and in which the *Verb* itself has a different *Termination* or *Ending* in every *Person*, and almost in every *Tense*, belonging thereto.

M. What do you call those *Moods* ?

S. They are as follow : 1. The *Indicative*. 2. The *Imperative*. 3. The *Optative*. 4. The *Potential*. 5. The *Conjunctive*. And 6. The *Infinitive* *Mood*.

M. How is the *Indicative* *Mood* known ?

S. The *Indicative* *Mood* shews, sets forth, or declares the Thing itself affirmatively, as *I run*, *I love*. Or, interrogatively, or by Way of *Question* ; as, *Do I love ? Do I run ?*

M. What is the *Imperative* *Mood* ?

S. The *Imperative* *Mood* commands or forbids ; as, *run thou*, or *you*, *let him run*, *run ye*, *let them run*.

M. What do you mean by the *Optative* *Mood* ?

S. The *Optative* *Mood* is known by Expressions of *desiring* or *wishing* ; as, *I wish I could eat*, *I wish I could enjoy it*.

M. How may I know the *Potential* *Mood* ?

S. The

S. The *Potential Mood* shews, or sets forth the *Power* of the *Person* or *Thing* acting; or else the *Want* of such *Power*; and is further expressed or known by the Words *can, may, might, could, would, should, or ought*; as, I *can* go in and out when I please. He *would* have done it, but his Master *could* not spare him.

M. *How is the Conjunctive, Subjunctive, or Conditional Mood known?*

S. The *Conjunctive Mood* is known by having always a *Conjunction* before it, such as, *if, though, that, &c.* As, I should have done it, *if* he and my Uncle had consented. I must go, *though* it rain. Take Care *that* he gets his Lesson. Or, *if* you could perform your Promise, I *should* be happy, &c.

M. *How shall I know the Infinitive Mood?*

S. The *Infinitive Mood* affirms nothing, but only expresses the simple Meaning of the *Verb*, with the Word *to* before it; as thus, *to love, to run, to walk, to fight, to conquer*; these are *Verbs* in the *Infinitive Mood*.

M. You said just now that the English have no Mood; pray how then do they express the different Intentions of the Mind by means of Verbs?

S. By certain Words; as *can, may, might, would, could, ought, shall, should, &c.* Thus; the *Possibility* of any Thing to do, or to be done, is expressed by *can* or *could*; the *Liberty* or *Design* of the *Speaker* or *Doer*, by *may* or *might*; the *Inclination* by *will* or *would*; and the *Necessity* of doing a Thing, by *must* or *ought, shall* or *should*.

OF TENSES.

M. *What do you mean by Tenses?*

S. *Tense* in Grammar signifies the different Times of an *Action*: That is, the *Tense* shews the *Action* of Things we are doing; the *Action* or *Thing* finished or done; and the *Action* or *Thing* to be done afterwards.

M. *Are there then but three Tenses or Times?*

S. Strictly speaking there are but three; for all Things are comprehended in the *Time past, Time present, or Time to come*.

M. *But are there no more Tenses or Difference of Times than these three?*

S. Yes; these three are divided into six; viz. *three Tenses*
or

or *Times* of the imperfect Action or Thing *not done*; and *three Tenses* of the perfect Action really *done* or *finished*.

M. Pray tell me how you make six Tenses?

S. There is one present, three preter, and two future Tenses.

M. Tell me their Names.

S. 1. The present Tense. 2. The preter or preter perfect Tense. 3. The preter-imperfect Tense. 4. The preter-pluperfect Tense. 5. The first future Tense. 6. The second future Tense.

M. How are these Tenses or different Times of an Action expressed?

S. The present Tense or Time of an Action, is known by the Words *do, do'st, doth, or does*, coming before the Verb; as, *I dine, do dine, or am now at Dinner, &c.*

2. The preter imperfect Tense, or the preter Time of the Action finished, is known by the Words *have, hast, hath, or has*; as *I have dined, or have done Dinner, &c.*

3. The preter imperfect Tense, or the preter Time of the Action not finished, is known by the Words *was, were, did, did'st, &c.* as, *I was then at Dinner, but had not done, &c.*

4. The preter pluperfect Tense shews the preter Time of the Action done or finished, and is known by the Words *had, had'st, &c.* as, *I had dined, or I had quite done Dinner, &c.*

5. The first future Tense signifies the Times of Action not yet done; but which will soon be done or finished; and is known by the Words *shall or will*, as *I shall dine, but shall not then have done; or I will sing presently, and you shall soon hear me, &c.*

6. The second future Tense speaks of Things yet to come, but that shall be finished before something else that is mentioned; as *I shall have dined before you arrive; I shall have done before Night.*

Of Regular V E R B S.

M. What do you mean by a regular Verb?

S. All such Verbs as keep a regular Formation in their different Tenses are called regular.

M. Name two or three of these regular Verbs?

S. *To sup, to burn, to walk, to punish, &c.* or, *I sup, I burn, I walk, I punish, &c.* are regular Verbs.

M. Why do you call Verbs of this Sort regular?

S. Because

S. Because the *Verb* itself keeps the same almost in every Person and Tense, save that it sometimes has a *Syllable* more in some of the Persons, and a *Syllable* more in some of the Tenses; as also in the *passive Particle*, as you will see more plainly hereafter*.

M. Give me an Instance of the regular *Verb* to walk.

S. In the *present Tense* it runs thus: *I walk, we walk, ye walk, they walk.*

M. And will it be the same in the other Tenses

S. The *Verb* itself will then have a *Syllable* more in the *preter Tense*, and in the other Tenses formed from the *preter*: Thus the *present Tense* is, *I burn, or do burn, I walk, or do walk, I sup, or do sup, &c.* to which if you add the *Syllable* [ed] you have the *preter Tense*, as, *I burned, or did burn, I supped, or did sup, &c.*

M. But pray is [ed] to be added to the *preter Tense* of all regular Verbs?

S. No; for the *present Tense* ends in [e] then adding [d] only makes the *preter*; but still it has another *Syllable*. Thus, *I dine, I love, &c.* in the *present*, make *dined* and *loved* in the *preter Tense*, except you put the Word *did* to it, then it is, *I dined, or did dine.*

Of Irregular VERBS.

M. What do you call irregular Verbs?

S. All such Verbs as are the very same in the *preter* as in the *present Tense*, or such whose *preter Tense*, and *passive Particles* are quite contrary Words, are *irregular Verbs*.

M. Name me a few irregular Verbs.

S. These Verbs to *read, run, fly, give, &c.* are *irregular Verbs*.

M. Why so?

S. Because the *preter Tense* will not allow of [ed]^A being added to form it; but is quite another Word, or else the very same differently pronounced: As,

Present Tense, I read, or do read;

Preter Tense, I read, (pronounced red) or did read

Passive Particle or read, (pronounced red) being read.

M. What do you observe further on irregular Verbs?

S. You see some Verbs are alike in both *present* and *preter Tense*;

* See more of these under the distinct Head of *passive Particle*.

Tense; but the *Verbs* *run, fly, give, &c.* are quite different in the *preter*.

Thus in the present <i>Tense</i>	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} I \text{ run,} \\ I \text{ fly,} \\ I \text{ give} \end{array} \right\}$	Is in the <i>preter Tense</i>	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} I \text{ ran, or did run.} \\ I \text{ flew, or did fly.} \\ I \text{ gave, or did give.} \end{array} \right\}$
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Of Neuter VERBS.

M. *What do you mean by a neuter Verb?*

S. A *neuter Verb* is by some called an *essential Verb*, it being *absolute* in itself, and expresses something to be done, but not the Person or Thing which the Action is to affect; for it has no *Noun* after it, as an *active Verb* has.

M. *How is a neuter Verb known then?*

S. By finding that it will not take a *Noun* after it; as *to stand, to run, to sup, &c.*

M. *But how do you make it appear that it will not take a Noun after it?*

S. Because we cannot say *to stand* a Thing, *to run* a Thing; but an *active Verb* takes in another *Subject*, or passes over to some other *Object* or Thing, and therefore has a *Noun* after it: Whereas a *neuter Verb* must have some Word between it and the following *Noun*, in order to make a complete Sentence, as, *to stand in the Rain, to sit upon a Chair.*

Of the auxiliary or helping VERBS.

M. *What do you mean by auxiliary Verbs?*

S. They are such *Verbs* as *help* or *assist* other *Verbs* by being placed before them.

M. *Name the helping Verbs.*

S. The *helping Verbs* are these, *do, dost, does, or doth, did, didst, have, hast, has or hath, had, hadst, will, wilt, shall, shalt, may, may'st, can, canst, might, mightest, would, wouldst, should, shouldest, could, couldest, ought, oughtest, let, am, are, is, was, were, be, and been.*

M. *What do you observe in the Use of these helping Verbs?*

S. *Have, am, and be,* are called *perfect helping Verbs*, and the others are called *defective helping Verbs.*

M. *Are not have, am, and be, of great Use in the English Tongue?*

S. Certainly they are, for they supply the Defects of other *Verbs*, and make the Sentence complete, by coming after them, or going before them; otherwise these *Verbs* would be deficient in the *preter Tense* and in the *passive Participle.*

deficient

M. Have these helping Verbs any personal Pronouns before them ? Or in what Manner are they commonly used ?

S. The helping Verbs, *have*, *am*, and *be*, have personal Pronouns before them : As *I have*, *I am* ; or *we have*, *ye are*, or *we be* ; they are, or they be, &c.

M. Then *I perceive*, *are* and *be* may be used indifferently in the Plural, may they not ?

S. In general they may ; as, *we be honest Men*, is the same as *we are honest Men*, but is less modern. See Table XI.

M. But are not these helping Verbs used without Pronouns ?

S. The Verbs *have* and *be* have often the Word *to* before them ; but *am* and *are* never have ; for we often say, *to have*, *to be*, or *to have been*, or *to be burned*, &c.

T A B L E VI.

Of PARTICIPLES.

Master. **W**HAT is a Participle ?

Scholar. A *Participle* is a Part of Speech formed of, or derived from a *Verb*, and signifies *being*, *doing*, or *suffering*, as a *Verb* does.

M. How many Participles are there ?

S. Only two, viz. the *Active* and *passive Participle*.

M. How is the *Active Participle* known ?

S. By ending in *ing*, and it is formed by adding that Syllable to the *Verb* itself : Thus, from the *Verb* *to love*, *to walk* *to burn*, *to create*, &c. come the *Active Participle*, *loving*, *walking*, *burning*, *creating*, &c.

M. How is the *Passive Participle* formed ?

S. In all *regular Verbs*, it is no other than the *preter Tense* ; of the *Verb* itself, signifying something *done* or *finished*, and ends in *d* or *ed*, as follows :

Regular Verbs and their Participles, &c.

Present Tense,	<i>To love,</i>	<i>turn,</i>	<i>create, &c.</i>
Preter Tense,	<i>loved,</i>	<i>turned,</i>	<i>created, &c.</i>
Passive Participles,	<i>loved,</i>	<i>turned,</i>	<i>created, &c.</i>
Active Participles,	<i>loving,</i>	<i>turning,</i>	<i>creating, &c.</i>

M. Is the *Passive Participle* always so easily known ?

S. No ; for in *irregular Verbs* it often ends in *t* or *n*, and is quite different from the *preter Tense*, as follows :

Irregular

Irregular Verbs, *with their Participles.*

Present Tense,	<i>To blow,</i>	<i>fall,</i>	<i>eat, &c.</i>
Preter Tense,	<i>blew,</i>	<i>fell,</i>	<i>ate, &c.</i>
Passive Participle,	<i>blown,</i>	<i>fallen,</i>	<i>eaten, &c.</i>

*More Irregular Verbs, To read, &c.*Present Tense, *I read.*Preter Tense, *I read, (pronounced red) or did read.*Passive Participle, *read, viz, have read, or done reading.*

N. B. *Here you see the Verb itself (to read) is not only the same in the Preter Tense, but also in the Passive Participle.*

M. *How is the whole Passive Voice made?*

S. When the *helping Verbs, have, am, be, &c.* are joined to the *Participle*, they make up or compleat the *passive Voice*; as *I am loved, you are permitted, he is carried, we are burned, we have been burnt, &c.*

M. *Are not some Participles used as Adjectives?*

S. Yes, often so; as, *a learned Prince, a loving Husband, a charming Child, &c.*

Here follows a Collection of some irregular Verbs, with their Passive Participles, very necessary to be known in order to speak good English.

<i>Present Tense.</i>	<i>preter Tense.</i>	<i>passive Participles.</i>
Bite,	bit,	bitten.
Blow,	blew,	blown.
Catch,	caught,	caught.
Cleave,	clave,	{ cleft, or cloven.
Do,	did,	done.
Draw,	drew,	drawn.
Feed,	fed.	
Fling,	flung.	
Shake,	shook,	shaken.
Shine,	shone,	shined.
Shrink,	shrank	shrunk.
Speak,	spake,	{ spoke or spoken.
Spin,	spun,	
Swear,	swore,	{ swore or sworn.
Think,	thought.	

<i>Present Tense.</i>	<i>preter Tense.</i>	<i>passive Participles.</i>
Flee,	fled,	fled.
Fly,	flew,	flown.
Go,	went,	gone.
Know,	knew,	known.
Lie,	lay,	lain.
Lay,	laid.	
Ride,	rid,	rode.
Ring,	rang,	rung.
See,	saw,	seen.
Throw,	threw,	thrown.
Tread,	trod,	trodden.
Weep,	wept,	
Win,	won.	
Work,	wrought.	
Wring,	wrung.	
Write,	writ.	{ wrote or written

TABLE

T A B L E VII.

Of ADVERBS.

Master. **W**HAT is an Adverb?

Scholar. An *Adverb* is a Part of Speech joined sometimes to a *Verb*, to an *Adjective*, or to a *Participle*.

M. *How* are Adverbs formed?

S. *Adverbs* ending in *ly*, are formed from the *Adjective*; as from *wise*, *swift*, *prudent*, &c. come *wisely*, *swiftly*, *prudently*, &c.

M. *Do all* Adverbs end in *ly*?

S. No; for there are many more, as follow: *viz. already, always, as, afunder, by and by, upward, downward, here, hereafter, heretofore, hitherto, how much, peradventure, rather, seldom, then, thence, henceforth, thenceforth, there, thither, to-day, to-morrow, where, whither, whence, while, whilst, yea, yet, yesterday, yesternight.*

M. *How* are Adverbs joined to *Adjectives*?

S. Thus he is a [*very*] good Scholar, &c.

M. *How* are they joined to a *Verb*?

S. Thus: he *loves* [*sincerely*]; they *act* [*prudently*], &c.

M. *How* are they joined to a *Participle*?

S. Thus: he is a Man [*sincerely*] *striving* to do his Duty, &c.

M. *Do two* Adverbs never follow one another directly?

S. Yes; as they *live* [*very lovingly*], &c.

M. *Are not* Adverbs sometimes compared like *Adjectives*?

S. Yes; but more particularly such as end in *ly. As, swiftly, more swiftly, most swiftly, &c.*

N. B. *The Words in the Crotchets [] are the Adverbs.*

T A B L E VIII.

Of CONJUNCTIONS.

Master. **W**HAT is a Conjunction?

Scholar. A *Conjunction* is a Part of Speech that joins Sentences together.

M. *Name some of the principal* Conjunctions.

S. They are as follow: *And, as, or, but, for, not, nor, also, if, although, because, either, except, however, likewise, moreover, namely, nevertheless, otherwise, save, since, that, therefore, thereupon, unless, whereas, &c.*

E

M. Give

M. Give me an Example of the Conjunctions and *and* but.

S. I have both Wine and Ale: Or, I have good Bread, Cheese, and Butter, but neither Meat, Fish, nor Fowls, &c.

T A B L E IX. Of P R E P O S I T I O N S.

Master. **W**HAT are Prepositions?

Scholar. *Prepositions* are certain Words joined to other Words, yet different from the Conjunctions; for they are sometimes separate as well as joined.

M. Have they a different Name then?

S. Yes; those Prepositions that stand separate are called *Prepositions of Apposition*; and those joined to the Noun are called *Prepositions of Composition*.

M. What are the Prepositions of Apposition?

S. They are these: *Above, below, beneath, about, after, against, among, amongst, at, before, between, betwixt, beyond, by, in, through, into, on, upon, out, out of, on this Side, on that Side, over, under, up, to, with, within, without, &c.*

M. How are they used?

S. They generally come before the *Noun*, or if the *Noun* be left out, it is signified: thus, *Beneath the Earth*; *above the Wood*; *after Supper, &c.* Or thus: *Peter was without, but I was within*; that is, *Peter was out of Doors, or out of the Place, but I was in the Place, &c.*

M. Name some of the Prepositions of Composition.

S. They are as follow, viz. *ad, en, in, up, after, out, mis, dis, &c.* which being joined to other Words, *compose* them, and therefore are called *Prepositions of Composition*: Thus, *un*, joined to *done*, is *undone*; *dis*, joined to *grace*, is *disgrace*; and *mis*, joined to *chief* or *fortune*, become *Mischief* and *Misfortune, &c.*

T A B L E X. Of I N T E R J E C T I O N S.

Master. **W**HAT is an Interjection?

Scholar. *Interjections* are certain Words used to declare the sudden *Passions, Motions, or Transports of the Mind*; either by being surprised overmuch, or by
doubting,

doubting, jesting, wondering, &c. and generally have a Note of Admiration after them.

M. How many Sorts of Interjections are there?

S. They may be all comprehended in those two Sorts, viz. solitary or passive, social or active.

M. Which are the solitary Interjections?

S. These: O! Oh! ah! alas! heigh! hey-day! hark! fie! O fie! O brave! O strange! good Sir! Sirrah! tush! pish! Woe! *

M. Which are the social Interjections?

S. They denote crying out in a softer Manner, and seem to express Love; as *ho brave Boys! Soho!* And sometimes command; as, *here, you Woman!* And sometimes neither as, *ba, ha! hush! Silence! behold! prythee!*

* Woe is a Substantive; as, *Woe is me, or I am in Woe or Misery.*

T A B L E XI.

Some Observations on the foregoing Rule, by way of Exercise.

O B S E R V A T I O N S.

I. **T**HOUGH the *English Tongue* consists of nine Parts of Speech, yet some Authors have contracted them into less Comparts, that the Mind may be less burthened. Thus, Mr. Lane, Dr. Turner, Dyche, &c. have reduced them into four Parts, viz. *Substantives, Adjectives, Verbs, and Particles*: And, in short, a Knowledge of these four Parts of Speech only, will give a young Scholar a sensible Insight into his own Language; for they being well understood, the rest will soon follow.

Thus: *The Wicked are overthrown; but the House of the Righteous shall stand.* Prov. xii. ver. 7. The Words *Wicked, House* and *Righteous* are Substantives, because the Article *The* is, just before them. *Are* is a Verb of the third Person plural, *they are*: *Overthrown* is the passive Participle of the Verb *overthrow*: *But* is a Conjunction that joins the two Sentences, and compares the State of one with the other. *Of* is a Preposition or Particle: *Stand* is a Verb of the third Person singular, and future Tense, joined with the Helping Verb *shall*, viz. *it shall stand*, i. e. *their House shall stand*, &c.

But according to the second Method, with those that make but four Parts of Speech, the Words *the, but, of, and shall*, are all Particles.

2. *Of the singular and plural Verb or Number.*

Never put *s* at the End of a Verb, unless it be in the third Person singular; and then *s* or else *eth* must always be added; Thus, *he eats* or *he drinks*, *he eateth* or *drinketh*; but we never say, *we eats*, or *they drinks*.

3. *Of the Verb is and are.*

It is very common to use the Verb *is* for *are*, which comes I imagine from Custom, or rather from the Want of Observation, and sometimes it passes pretty well: As, How many Apples *is* there? instead of, How many *are* there?—Here *is* Twenty; instead of, Here *are* Twenty*.

4. In all Sentences, when the Verb *is* or *are* relates to several *Substantives*, they may be both used indifferently, and that with good Sense; as thus Here *is* taught *Writing*, *Arithmetic*, *Geometry*, &c. which is as good *Grammar* as, Here *are* taught; for they being all distinct Things, *is* has a Relation to all separately.

5. A great many Things comprehended in *one*, ought rather to have the Verb *is* than *are*, viz. a *Multitude is* coming. This *People is* a rebellious People, &c.

6. When the Verb *is* or *are* lie pretty far from the *Substantive*, and in a long Sentence, they will either of them read very well; so that a good *Grammarian* may easily make a safe Concord. For Instance, suppose I had a great Number of Bottles, Fowls, or any such Thing, and somebody should say, Where are all your Bottles?—Part of them *are* gone to *France*; Part of them *are* sent to *Germany*; and Part *are* at Home.—Here the Verb *are* passes very well, because Bottles are of the plural Number; but the Word *Part* governs the Verb, and being but one Part (though many Bottles) should have the Verb *is*; thus, Part of them *is* sent to *Germany*, &c.

7. Some Persons make a great Bustle, and tell you that 'tis impossible to spell or write good *English*, without being well acquainted with the *Latin*; nor can you, say they, know the *nominative* Word to the Verb without it; but we are now quite convinced to the contrary, having a perfect *Grammar* of our own; And it would be well for the *Latin*

* N.B. All contracted Words having an Apostrophe are Exceptions to this Rule.—Thus, Here's *Twenty*, There's *Forty*, are used instead of *here are Twenty*, *there are Forty*, &c.

Schools if the Youth first knew the Rudiments of their own Tongue ; for daily Experience shews, that it is not any one particular Language, but Observation and Practice that makes a Person write and spell well. Witness Mr. Lane, Mr. Greenwood, Dr. Turner, Dr. Watts, and many others.— [See the Preface.]

8. As for the nominative Word to the Verb, there is one infallible Rule to know it by ; and that is, after you have read any Sentence, ask the Question, Who did such a Thing ? or, What is such a Thing ? and the Answer lets you know the *nominative Word* or *Sentence* ; thus, *God punishes the Wicked*. Who punishes the Wicked ? *God* ; therefore *God* is the *nominative Word* to the Verb *punish*.

Again, a true and faithful Servant will *perform* or *do* his Master's Business behind his Back, as well or better than he would before his Face. — Who would do his Master's Business better behind his Back than before his Face ? — A true and faithful Servant. — Here *true* and *faithful Servant* is the *nominative Word* or *Sentence* to the Verb *perform* or *do*.

9. Remember in the *comparative* and *superlative* Degree of *Adjectives*, that you never use the Words *more* or *most* ; that is, never say, *more wiser*, *more stronger* ; nor ever *most wisest*, or *most strongest*, &c.

10. The Word *some* is both *singular*, and *plural*, according to the Sentence ; as, Give me some Apples, means, give me as many as you please, but more than *one* ; but when we say, Give me *some one* or other of those Apples, it means only one, and leaves the Choice to the Will or Fancy of the Giver.

11. There is this Difference between *are* and *be*, viz. *are* is never used in the third Person singular ; but *be* is used in all the Persons ; and in the *Conditional* or *Imperative* Mood it is better to use *be* than *are* : Thus, if you *be* there, I will *be* there : Or, let them *be* where they will, we will *be* there.

12. There are many other Things necessary to be known, but as I am convinced that many Thousands who call themselves Scholars are quite ignorant of what I have here treated of, let me persuade (first of all) to make yourselves Masters of what I have said ; for I intend to treat more

largely upon the Subject hereafter, if Health and the more necessary Business of Life will allow of it

P A R T III.

Containing a select Collection of Words of two, three, and four Syllables, accented, explained, and divided into three distinct Classes, for the more ready and easy understanding the three principal Parts of Speech, viz. *Substantives, Adjectives, and Verbs*: Being an useful Pocket Companion for such as would understand what they read and write.

T A B L E I.

Nouns Substantives of two Syllables, accented and explained. The Accents are the same till altered by a Dash (') on the contrary Syllables.

N. B. If you cannot find the Words of two Syllables in this Table, look in the two next Tables among the Adjectives or Verbs.

☞ Substantives should be wrote with a Capital Letter.

A A-bess, a Governess of an Bank-rupt, a broken Person	Ban-ner, an Ensign or Standard
Abbey	Bed-lam, a House for mad
Ab-bey, a Monastery	People
Ab-bot, Governor of an Abbey	Bé-ryl, a precious Stone
Ab-straſt. a short Account	Bea-ver the Name of a Beast
Ac-cent, the Tone of the Voice	Bi-got, a superstitious Person
Ac-céſs, Admittance, Approach	Bil-low, a Wave
Ac-cord, Agreement	Bi-shop, Head of the Clergy
Ac-count, Esteem, Reckoning	Blan-ket, a Covering for a Bed
Ad-der, a Serpent	Ble-mish, a Spot, Disgrace
Ad-dreſs, Application	Blif-ter, a watry Bladder
An-chor, an Instrument to fasten a Ship.	Bloſ-som, a Flower
An-gel, a Spirit	Bon-net, a Sort of Cap
An-gle, a Corner,	Bor-der, an Edge
An-nals, yearly Chronicles	Boun-ty, Generosity
An-them, a divine Song	Bow-els the Guts
An-vil, a Smith's Iron	Bre-vet, a Pope's Bull
B	Bride-groom, a new married Man
Ba-bóon; a Kind of Monkey	Bride-well, an House of Cor- rection
Bád-ger, a Beast	
Ban-ker, a Trader in Money	

Brim-stone, <i>a Mineral</i>	Chil-blain, <i>a sore Swelling</i>
Bro-thel, <i>a Bawdy-house</i>	Cho-rus, <i>a Concert</i>
Brush-wood, <i>small Wood</i>	Cin-ders, <i>Ashes, Dust</i>
Buck-et, <i>a Vessel to carry Water</i>	Cy-pher, <i>such a (0) nothing</i>
Buck-ram, <i>stiff Cloth</i>	Cir-cle, <i>a round Figure</i>
Bud-get, <i>a Bag</i>	Cis-tern, <i>a Vessel for Water</i>
Bul-wark, <i>a strong Fort</i>	Cla-mour, <i>Noise</i>
Bur-then, <i>a Load</i>	Cla-ret, <i>red Wine</i>
But-ler, <i>a Servant</i>	Cli-mate, <i>a certain Space of the</i>
But-trefs, <i>a Prop or Pillar</i>	<i>Earth.</i>

C

Ca-bál, <i>a Gang of Persons</i>	Clo-set, <i>a small Room</i>
Cáb-bage, <i>a Plant</i>	Clus-ter, <i>a Bunch</i>
Cab-bin, <i>a Room in a Ship</i>	Clyf-ter, <i>a Purge backwards</i>
Ca-ble, <i>a Rope</i>	Cod-lin, <i>an Apple</i>
Cam-phire, <i>a Drug or Gum</i>	Cof-fee, <i>an Indian Berry</i>
Ca-nál, <i>an artificial River</i>	Cof-fer, <i>a Chest</i>
Cán-cer, <i>a Sore</i>	Coin-age, <i>making of Money</i>
Can-dor, <i>Sincerity</i>	Col-lege, <i>a Place for Learning</i>
Cán-non, <i>a great Gun</i>	Co-lon, <i>a Stop marked thus (:)</i>
Ca-non, <i>a Rule or Church</i>	Co-lumn, <i>a Pillar</i>
<i>Law</i>	Com-ment, <i>an Interpretation</i>
Ca-pers, <i>a Pickle</i>	Com-merce, <i>Trade</i>
Ca-price, <i>Humour</i>	Com-pact, <i>Agreement</i>
Car-bine, <i>a short Gun</i>	Com-pafs, <i>a mathematical In-</i>
Car-case, <i>a dead Body</i>	<i>strument</i>
Ca-réer, <i>full Speed</i>	Con-cord, <i>Agreement</i>
Cár-go, <i>the Loading of a Ship</i>	Con-fines, <i>Bounds, Limits</i>
Cafe-ment, <i>a Window that</i>	Con-flict, <i>a Combat</i>
<i>opens</i>	Con-flux, <i>a flowing together</i>
Caf-sock, <i>a Priest's Garment</i>	Con-grefs, <i>a Meeting together</i>
Caf-tle, <i>a strong Place</i>	Cón-sent, <i>Agreement</i>
Cause-way, <i>a raised Passage</i>	Cón-sort, <i>a Companion</i>
Cen-ter, <i>the middle Point</i>	Con-vent, <i>a religious House</i>
Cen-try, <i>a Watchman</i>	Con-vex, <i>the outside Part</i>
Cha-lice, <i>a Communion Cup</i>	Cop-per, <i>a large Boiler</i>
Cha-pel, <i>a Place of Worship</i>	Co-ral, <i>a red Stone</i>
Char-ter, <i>a Grant</i>	Cor-net, <i>an ensign</i>
Chat-tels, <i>Goods</i>	Cor-nish, <i>a Moulding</i>
Chéf-nut, <i>a Fruit</i>	Cor-sair, <i>a Sea Robber.</i>
	Có-vert, <i>a shady Place</i>

Coun-tes, an Earl's Wife

Coun-try, a Kingdom

Coun-ty, Part of a Kingdom

Cou-rage, Valour

Cox-comb, a conceited Fellow

Cre-dit, Reputation

Cri-tic, a nice Censurer

Cris-tal, a precious Stone

Cu-bit, 1 Foot 9 Tenths

Cud-gel, a Staff

Cu-pid, God of Love

Cu-rate, an inferior Priest

Cur-rent, a running Stream

Cy-press, a Tree so called

D

Dag-ger, a short Story

Da-mask, flowered Silk

Dan-drift, 'Scurf'

Dan-ger, Hazard

Daf-tard, a Coward

Dea-con, a Minister

De-bate, a Dispute

Debt-or, one that owes Money

De-grée, Advancement

De-light, Joy

De-luge, a Flood

De-scént, a going down

De-sign, an Invention

De-spite, Envy

Di-et, Food, also an Assembly

Dis-gust, a Distaste or Dislike

Dol-lar, a Foreign Coin

Do-lour, Grief, Pain

Do-tage, doating

Do-zen, twelve

Dra-per, one that sells cloth

Drop-sy, a watry Humour

Drug-gist, one that deals in Drugs

Du-el, a Fight between two Persons

E

Eá-gle, a Bird so called

Ease-ment, a Refreshment

E-cho, resounding of a Voice

E-clipse, a Defect of Light

E'-dict, a Proclamation

Ef-fects, Goods

E'-gress, a going forth

En-gine, an Instrument

En-voy, a Messenger

En-vy, Spite

Er-rand, a Messuage

E-vént, Issue, Success

E'x-ile, Banishment

Ex-ít, Departure

Ex-pánte, the Firmament

Ex-pence, Cost, Charge

Ex-ploit, a manly Action

F

Fá-brick, a Building

Fa-thom, a Measure of six Feet

Fa-tigue, Weariness

Fi-gure, Shape

Fla-vour, Relish

Flo-rist, one skilled in Flowers

Flu-id, a thin flowing Body

Fo-rest, a large woody Place

For-ger, a Counterfeit

For-tress, a fortified Place

Frag-ment, a broken Place

Fren-zy, Madness

Fri-day, the sixth Day

Fri-gate, a small Ship

Fro-lic, a merry Prank

Fur-row, a Trench

G

Gaúg-ing, measuring Casks

Gal-lon, four Quarts

Ga-mut, Scale of Music

Gar-ret, the upper Room

Gi-ant, a very large Person

Gib-bit, a Gallows

Glut-ton, a greedy Eater

Gof-pel, the New Testament

Gof-sip, a tattling Woman

Gram-mar, a Book teaching to
speak correctly

Gri-mace, Hypocrisy

Grif-tle, a bony Substance

Gui-dance, guiding, leading

Gut-ter, a Sink or Drain

H

Ha-bit, Custom, Cloathing

Ha-râgue, a publick Speech

Hâr-lot, a lewd Woman

Har-nefs, Horse Attire

Har-vest, Reaping Time

Hatch-et, a small Axe

Ha-vock, Destruction

Hei-fer, a young Cow

Hel-met, an Head Piece

Hem-lock, a poisonous Plant

He-rald, an Officer

Her-mit, a solitary Person

Hire-ling, one who takes Wages

Ho-mage, Submission

Ho-nour, Respect

Hu-mour, Fancy

Hun-ger, Want of Food

Hyf-fop, an Herb

J and I

Jar-gon, Gibberish

I-mage, a Picture or Statue

Im-port, Meaning

Im-pulse, a strong Persuasion

In-come, Rents Revenue

In-dex, a Hand or Mark

In-sect, a small living Creature

In-sult, an Affront

In-trigue, a Plot

K

Kén-nel, Water Course

Ker-nel, Inside of a Nut

Kid-der, a Carrier

Knuc-kle, a Joint

L

Lan-cet, a Surgeons Instrument

Lan-guage, Speech

Le-gend, a fabulous Writing

Li-bel, a scandalous Writing

Li-cence, Leave

Lim-ner, a Painter

Li-quit, a flowing Body

Lo-gic, the Art of Reasoning

Lu-cre, Gain

M

Ma-chine, [pronounced Ma-
sheen] an Engine

Ma-dam, a Title of Honour

Mag-net, the Loadstone

Mai-den, a young Woman

Man-date, a Command

Man-tle, a Clock

Mar-gin, the Brim or Edge

Ma-tron, a Motherly Woman

Max-im, a Principle

May-or, a Magistrate

Me-dal, a Coin

Me-rit, Worth

Mef-sage, an Errand

Mi-mick, a Mocker

Mir-ror, a Looking Glass

Mis-chief, Hurt

Mi-ser a covetous Fellow

Mi-tre, a Bishop's Cap

Mo-del, Frame or Fashion

Mo-tive, Inducement

Mot-to, a short Sentence

Moun-tain, a Hill

Mu-sic, Harmony

E 5

Mus-tard, a small Seed

N

Na-tive, one born in the Land

Na-vel, a Part of the Body

Na-vy, a Fleet of Ships

Non-age, under Age

No-vel, a Story

Nur-ture, nourishment

Nu-fance, Annoyance

O

Ob-ject, that which presents
itself

O-dour, Sweet Scent or Smell

O-men, Sign or Token

Or-phan, a fatherless Child

Out-rage, a violent Affront

P

Pac-quet, a Parcel or Vessel

Pá-gan, an Heathen

Pa-lace, a Court

Pa-late, the Roof of the Month

Pal-sy a Disease

Pa-nic, Fear on a Sudden

Parf-ley, an Herb

Pas-time, Sport

Pas-tor, a Minister

Pea-sant, a Country Fellow

Peb-bles, small Stones

Pri-mer, a little Book

Pro-blem, a Question

Pro-cess, Proceeding

Proc-tor, a spiritual Officer

Pro-duct, the Thing produced

Pro-ject, a Contrivance

Pro-phet, an inspired Person

Prof-pect, a View

Pur-port, Meaning

Pur-pose, a Design

Pe-nance, Mortification

Per-fume, a sweet Scent

Phan-tom, a Ghost

Phy-sick, a Medicine

Pic-kle, a Preserve

Pic-ture, a Representation

Pi-lot, a Sea Guide

Pin-nace a small Sea Vessel

Pi-rate, a Sea Robber

Plas-ter, or Plaif-ter, a Cover

Pre-cept, Command

Pre-late, a Bishop

Pre-ténce, Excuse

Pre-text, Pretence

Pri-mate, chief Archbishop

Q

Qua-drant, fourth Part

Quar-rel, Strife

Qui-ver, a Case for Arrows

Quo-rum, a Bench of Justice

Quo-ta, a Share of

R

Rab-ble, a Mob

Rai-ment, a Garment

Ran-cour, Malice

Ran-dom, Uncertainty

Ra-pine, Robbery

Rap-ture, Transport of Mind

Rash-ness, Hastiness

Re-céipt, a Discharge

Ré-cord, Register

Rec-tor, the Parson of a Parish

Re-fuge, a Place of Safety

Re-gârd, Respect

Ré-liét, a Widow

Re-lief, Assistance

Re-nown, Fame

Re-past, a Meal

Re-sult, Conclusion

Re-venge, Satisfaction

Re-view, an Examination

Ri-gour, Harshness, Strictness

Ri-ot, Tumult, Noise

Ro-máncé, *a feigned Story*
Rúb-bish, *Refuse, Dirt,*
Ru-bric, *a Church Service*

S

Sab-bath, *a Day of Rest*
Sal-lad, *Food of raw Herbs*
Sam-ple, *a Pat-tern*
San-dal, *a Sort of Shoe*
Sap-phire, *a costly Stone*
Sar-casm, *a Scof or Taunt*
Sat-chel, *a Bag for Books*
Sá-turn, *one of the Planets*
Scab-bard, *Sbeath*
Scan-dal, *Offence, Infamy*
Scep-tre, *a Royal Staff*
Scep-tic, *a Doubter*
Scho-lar, *a learned Person*
Sci-ence, *Knowledge*
Scoun-drel, *a rascally Fellow*
Sci-on, *a Graft*
Scru-ple, *a Doubt*
Sculp-ture, *Engraving*
Sedg-ment, *a Piece cut off*
Ser-pent, *a venomous Creature*
Sex-ton, *a Church Officer*
Sham-bles, *Butcher's Stalls*
Shar-per, *a Cheat*
Si-byls, *certain Prophetesses*
Sig-nal, *a Signal given*
Sig-net, *a Seal set in a Ring*
Si-ren, *a Mermaid*
Slo-ven, *a nasty Fellow*
Slug-gard, *a slothful Person*
Sock-et, *Part of a Candlestick*
Son-net, *an Italian Poem*
So-phist, *a subtle Disputer*
Sor-row, *Grief*
Spar-row, *a Bird*
Spec-tre, *an Apparition*
Spi-nach, *an Herb*
Spin-net, *a musical Instrument*

Spín-ster, *a Maiden Woman*
Squir-rel, *a small Beast*
Sta-tue, *an Image*
Sta-tute, *a Law*
Sta-ture, *Shape and Size*
Stew-ard, *an Overseer*
Sti-pend, *a Salary*
Stir-rup, *belonging to a Saddle*
Sto-mach, *Part of the Body*
Sto-rage *Warehouse Room*
Sto-ry *a Tale*
Strea-mer, *a Flag*
Struc-ture, *a Building*
Strum-pet, *a bold Harlot*
Stub-ble, *Stalks of Corn*
Stu-dent, *one who Studies*
Sub-stance, *Wealth*
Sub-urbs, *out Parts of the Cit*
Suc-cés, *good Luck*
Súc-cour, *Help, Assistance*
Suf-frage, *a Vote*
Sul-phur, *Brimstone*
Sum-mit, *the highest Part*
Sure-ty, *Safety, Bail*
Sur-face, *the Outside*
Sur-feit *an Indisposition*
Sur-prize, *Astonishment*
Sym-bol, *a Badge or Mark*
Symp-tom, *a Sign or Token*
Sys-tém, *a Scheme which unites*
many Things in Order

T

Ta-ble, *a flat Surface, an Index*
to a Book
Tay-lor, *a Maker of Cloaths*
Ta-lent (of Gold) *worth 5,475l.*
Tal-low, *melted Fat*
Ta-lon, *a Claw*
Tan-kard, *a Mug with a Lid*
Tan-ner, *one who tans Hides*

- Táp-ster, a Drawer of Liquors
 Tar-get, a Shield
 Tas-sel, a Bunch of Fringe
 Ta-vern, a House well known
 Tem-per, natural Disposition
 Te-nant, one who hires
 Te-net, a Doctrine or Opinion
 Ten-tor, an Hook
 Ter-ras, a Bank of Earth
 Ter-ror, Fright
 Te-ster, a Part of a Bed
 Tet-ter, an Humour
 Tex-ture, a weaving
 Thif-tle, a prickly Plant
 Thun-der, a Noise in the Air
 Thurs-day, the fifth Day
 Tic-ket, a small Note
 Tim-ber, Wood for Building
 Tinc-ture, Stain or Dye
 Tin-der, burnt Rags
 Tin-ker, a mender of Bras
 To-ken, a Gift
 To-nage, a Duty to the King
 To-pic, Head of a Discourse
 Tor-rent, a violent Stream
 Tow-el, a wiping Cloth
 Tow-er, a Castle
 Traf-fic, Trade
 Trans-cript, a Copy
 Tran-sit, a Pass
 Tra-vail, Labour Pains
 Trea-cle, a Medicine
 Trea-son, Disloyalty
 Trea-sure, Riches, Goods
 Tre-mour, a Trembling
 Tren-ches, deep Trenches
 Tri-bute, a Tax
 Trim-mer, a Sharper
 Troop-er, a Horse Soldier
 Tro-phy, a Sign of Victory
 Trus-tée, a Guardian
 Tri-al, an Examination
 Tues-day, the third Day
 Tu-mour, a Swelling
 Tu-mult, a Riot
 Tur-nip, a white Root
 Tur-ret, a small Tower
 Tu-tor, an Instructor
 Ty-rant, a cruel Governor
 Ty-ro, a young Beginner
 V and U
 Va-grant, an idle Person
 Val-ley, a low Part
 Va-lour, Courage
 Va-lue, Worth or Price
 Var-let, a Knave
 Var-nish, a glossy Paint
 Vas-sal, a Slave
 Ud-der, Dug of a Cow
 Vel-vet, fine Silk Manufacture
 Ve-nom, Poison
 Ve-nus, the Goddess of Beauty
 Ver-dict, the Report of Juries
 Ver-dure, Greenness
 Ver-min, hurtful Creatures
 Ves-sel, a small Ship, &c.
 Ves-tals, a Sort of Priestesses
 Ves-tige, Footstep
 Ves-ture, Cloathing
 Vi-al, a small Glass Bottle
 Vi-car, a Deputy
 Vis-count, next Degree to Earl
 Vic-tim, a Sacrifice
 Vic-tor, a Conqueror
 Vi-gour, Strength
 Vil-lage, a small Town
 Vil-lain, a Rogue
 Vint-ner, a Seller of Wine
 Vi-per, a venomous Creature
 Vir-gin, a chaste Maiden
 Vir-tue, Quality, Honesty
 Vi-sage, Countenance

Vif-ta, *a View*
 Ul-cer, *a running Sore*
 Um-pire, *an Arbitrator*
 Un-cle, *a Father's Brother*
 Vol-ley, *a Discharge of Guns*
 Vo-lume, *a complete Book*
 Voy-age, *Passage by Sea*
 Ur-chin, *an unlucky Child*
 U-rine, *a Person's Water*
 U-sage, *Custom*
 Ush-er, *an under Master*
 Vul-can, *a Pagan God*

W

Wa-fer, *to seal Letters with*
 Wag-gon, *a Carriage*
 Wal-let, *a travelling Bag*

Wal-nut, *a large Nut*
 Wal-ter, *a Man's Name*
 War-rant, *a written Order*
 Wea-ther, *the State of Air*
 Wea-ver, *one who weaves*
 Wher-ry, *a small Boat*
 Wick-et, *a little Gate*
 Wil-low, *a Tree so called*
 Wrest-ling, *an Exercise*

Y

Yéo-man, *a common Man*
 Young-ster, *a young Fellow*

Z

Zea-lot, *a zealous Person*
 Z -nith, *a Point over Head*

T A B L E II.

Nouns Adjectives, *accented and explained*

N. B. Those Words of two Syllables that you cannot find here look for in Table I. or Table III.

 The following Words should be wrote with small Letttrs, except to the Beginning of Sentences, or after a full Stop.

A

A 'B-ject, *mean base*
 Ab-rúpt, *unseasonable*
 A'b-sent, *not present*
 Abf-trúse, *secret, difficulty*
 Ab-surd, *foolish*
 A-cute, *ingenious*
 Ad-verse, *not prosp'rous*
 A-dult, *full grown*
 A-lert, *brisk*
 Ar-dent, *zealous*
 Au-gúst, *sacred*

B

Bár-bed, *bearded*
 Be-nígn, *courteous*
 Blight-ed, *blasted*
 Boor-ish, *clownish*

Bráw-ney, *finewey, also lust*
 Bul-bous, *roundish*
 Bul-ky, *big*

C

Ca-lid, *hot*
 Cal-lous, *hard, unfeeling*
 Cal-low, *unfledged*
 Can-did, *sincere*
 Cauf-tic, *searing, burning*
 Child-ish, *Child-like*
 Ci-vil, *courteous*
 Cle-ver, *nice, ingenious*
 Com-plèx, *difficulty*
 Con-cave, *hollow*
 Con-cise, *short*
 Con-dign, *deserved*
 Con-trite, *penitent*

Cor-réct, *without faults*Cráf-ty, *cunning*

D

Dain-ty, *nice in Diet*De-cent, *becoming*De-múre, *over grave*De-vout, *godly*Dire-ful, *terrible cursed*Dis-junct, *disjoined*Dí-vers, *sundry, several*Di-vérse, *different*Di-vine, *heavenly*Dóle-ful, *mournful*Drow-sy, *sleepy, heavy*Duc-tile, *apt to draw out*

E

Ea-ger, *earnest*Ear-nest, *steadfast*En-tire, *whole*E'-pic, *heroic*Ex-act, *nice, curious*Ex-empt, *free from*Ex-tinct, *put out, dead*

F

Fá-cile, *easy to be done*Fee-ble, *weak*Fer-tile, *fruitful*Fic-kle, *given to change*Fla-grant, *manifest*Flo-rid, *blooming, eloquent*Flu-ent, *eloquent in Speech*For-lórn, *helpless, forsaken*Fór-mal, *affected*Fra-grant, *of a sweet Smell*Fri-gid, *cold*Fu-ture, *yet to come*

G

Gal-lant, *brave, genteel*Gau-dy, *fine, gay*Gen-teel, *neat, fine, gal lant*Gid-dy, *wild, inconsidera*

H

Hánd-some, *comely*Haugh-ty, *proud*Hea-dy, *strong, self-will'd*Hein-ous, *very wicked*Ho-nest, *just*Hor-rid, *dreadful*Ho-stile, *Enemy like*Húm-ble, *modest*Hu-mid, *moist*

I

Im-ménse, *exceeding great*In-firm, *weak*In-nate, *inbred*

K

Kná-vish, *deceitful, cheating*

L

Lan-guid, *weak, faint*La-tent, *lying hid*Lím-pid, *clear*Lo-cal, *belonging to a Place*Lof-ty, *high*Lu-cid, *bright*

M

Magic, *black, devilish*Maim-ed, *hurt*Ma-túre, *perfect*Mígh-ty, *powerful*Mi-núte, *small*Mó-dern, *new*Mo-dish, *fashionable*Mun-dáne, *worldly*

N

Nér-vous, *finewy*Ne-ther, *lower*Neu-ter, *of neither Side*No-cent, *hurtful*Noi-some, *loathsome*

O

Ob-líque, *crooked*Ob-scene, *filthy, rude*

Ob-scúre, *dark*

Oc-cult, *secret*

P

Pal-try, *pitiful, mean*

Pas-sive, *apt to bear, or suffer*

Pec-vish, *fretful*

Per-due, *lost, hid*

Per-verse, *froward*

Plú-ral, *more than one*

Po-lite, *neat, genteel*

Pó-tent, *powerful*

Priis-tine, *ancient*

Pri-vate, *hid*

Pro-fane, *wicked*

Pro-fuse, *lavish*

Pro-lix, *long, tedious*

Pú-trid, *corrupt*

R

Ram-pant *wanton*

Ra-pid, *swift*

Re-cent, *new*

Re-gal, *kingly*

Re-miss, *negligent*

Re-mote, *far off*

Ri-gid, *severe*

Ro-búst, *lusty, strong*

Ró-guish, *knavish*

Roy-al, *kingly*

Rud-dy, *somewhat red*

Ru-ral, *Country-like*

Ruf-tic, *unmannerly*

S

Sa-ble, *dark*

Sa-cred, *holy*

Sa-vage, *brutish*

Sau-cy, *unmannerly, rude*

Scar-let, *fine red*

Se-cúre, *safe*

Se-date, *quiet*

Se-lect, *choice*

Se-rene, *clear, calm*

Sér-vile, *mean, base*

Shal-low, *empty*

Shame-lefs, *impudent*

Sick-ly, *unhealthy*

Sin-cere, *honest*

Skít-tish, *wanton*

Slen-der, *not thick*

So-lar, *belonging to the Sun*

So-lid, *firm, lasting*

Sol-vent, *able to pay*

Sor-did, *mean, base*

Spce-dy, *hasty*

Splen-did, *glorious*

Spright-ly, *brisk, lively*

Spun-gy, *full of Holes*

Squa-lid, *foul, nasty*

Stag-nant, *standing still*

State-ly, *majestic*

Stea-dy, *easy, firm*

Ste-ril, *unfruitful*

Stub-born, *obstinate*

S-u-pid, *dull, senseless*

Stur-dy, *resolute*

Sub-lime, *high, lofty*

Suc-cinct, *brief, short*

Súd-den, *hasty, quick*

Sul-len, *gloomy*

Sul-try, *very hot*

Sun-dry, *several, many*

Sup-ple, *tender, pliant*

Su-prême, *highest*

Súr-plus, *over and above*

Swar-thy, *blackish*

T

Ta-cit, *silent*

Tar-dy, *dull, slow*

Taunt-ing, *scoffing*

Taw-dry, *foolishly gay*

Tef-ty, *peevish, churlish*

Tin-ged, *coloured*

Tor-pid, *benumbed, sleepy*

Tó-tal, *entire, whole*To-ward, *orderly*Tre-pid, *trembling*Tri-ple, *threefold*Truf-ty, *faithful*Tu-mid, *swelling*

V

Va-cant, *void*Va-pid, *dead, flat*Ver-bal, *by Word of Mouth*Ver-dant, *green*Viscous, *clammy*Vi-tal, *of Life*Vi-vid, *lively*Un-wise, *foolish*Vó-c l, *belonging to the Voice*Up-right, *sincere, honest*Ur-ban, *courteous*Vul-gar, *common*

W

Wan-ton, *light, waggish*Weal-thy, *rich*Weigh-ty, *heavy*Wo-ful, *full of Woe*Wool-len, *made of Wool*

Y

Year-ly, *every Year*

TABLE III.

Verbs of two Syllables, accented and explained.

N. B. Those Words of Two Syllables that cannot be found here look for in the preceeding Tables.

☞ *Verbs also should be wrote with a small Letter, except at the Beginning of a Sentence, or after a full Stop.***A**-Báse, *to bring down*A-bate, *to diminish*A-bet, *to encourage*A-bide, *to continue*Ab-jure, *to renounce*A-bridge, *to shorten*Ab-scond, *to hide one's self*Ab-sorb, *to swallow up*Ab-stract, *to separate*Ac-coist, *to address*Ac-crue, *to arise from*Ac-quit, *to discharge*Ad-here, *to cleave to*Ad-journ, *to put off*A-dópt, *to make one's Heir*A-dorn, *to beautify*Af-firm, *to maintain*Af-fix, *to fasten to*Al-lay, *to assuage*Al-ledge, *to bring for Proof*Al-lure, *to decoy, or entice*A'm-ble, *to pace*Am-bush, *to lie in wait*An-néx, *to join together*

B

Bél-low, *to rear*Be-móan, *to lament*Be-queath, *to give by will*Be-reave, *to deprive of*Be-wail, *to lament*Bór-row, *to take upon Trust*Bur-nish, *to make bright*

C

Ca-jóle, *to deceive*Cal-cine, *to burn to a Cinder*Cán-cel, *to blot out*Ca-rés, *to make much of*Ca-rouse, *to drink hard*

Ca-shier, *to discharge*
 Ce-ment, *to join together*
 Cén-sure, *to blame*
 Chal-lenge, *to bid Defiance*
 Chaf-tise, *to punish*
 Clat-ter, *to make a noise*
 Co-hére, *to stick together*
 Col-lect, *to gather together*
 Có-m-bat, *to fight*
 Com-bine, *to join together*
 Com-mend, *to praise*
 Com-mit, *to deliver up*
 Com-pare, *to liken*
 Com-pass, *to surround*
 Com-pel, *to force*
 Com-pile, *to heap or gather*
 Com-pláin, *to bewail*
 Com-plete, *to perfect*
 Com-port, *to behave*
 Com-pose, *to put together*
 Com-pound, *to mix together*
 Com-press, *to squeeze close*
 Com-prise, *to contain*
 Com-pute, *to reckon*
 Con-ceal, *to keep secret*
 Con-cede, *to yield unto*
 Con-cert, *to contrive*
 Con-clude, *to finish*
 Con-demn, *to find guilty*
 Con-dense, *to thicken*
 Con-dole, *to lament with*
 Con-duce, *to help much*
 Con-fide, *to trust in*
 Con-fine, *to restrain*
 Con-firm, *to establish*
 Con-form, *to comply with*
 Con-found, *to puzzle*
 Con-front, *to oppose*
 Con-fuse, *to perplex*
 Con-fute, *to disprove*
 Con-geal, *to burden*

Con-jóin, *to put together*
 Cón-jure, *to deal with a wick-
 ed Spirit*
 Con-júre, *to Charge upon Oath*
 Con-nect, *to join*
 Con-sign, *to deliver up*
 Con-spire, *to agree together*
 Cón-strue, *to expound*
 Con-súlt, *to advise*
 Con-sume, *to waste*
 Con-temn, *to despise*
 Con-test, *to dispute*
 Con-tract, *to bargain with*
 Con-trive, *to invent*
 Con-troul, *to restrain*
 Con-vene, *to contract*
 Con-verse, *to talk together*
 Con-vert, *to change*
 Con-vey, *to make over*
 Con-vict, *to prove guilty*
 Con-voke, *to call together*
 Con-voy, *to conduct*
 Cor-rect, *to chastise*
 Cor-ode, *to fret or gnaw*
 Có-vet, *to desire*
 Cou-ple, *to join together*
 Co-zen, *to cheat*
 Cur-tail, *to diminish*

D

Dáb-ble, *to paddle in the Dirt*
 Dal-ly, *to sport with*
 Da-mage, *to hurt*
 De-bár, *to keep out or hinder*
 De-base, *to bring down*
 De-bate, *to dispute*
 De-bauch, *to corrupt*
 De-cant, *to pour off*
 De-cay, *to grow worse*
 De-cause, *to die*
 De-cede, *to part from*
 De-cide, *to conclude a Matter*

De-claim, *to speak against*De-cline, *to refuse*De-coy, *to entice*De-cry, *to speak ill of*De-feat, *to overthrow*De-fer, *to put off*De-fine, *to explain*De-form, *to disfigure*De-fraud, *to cheat*De-fray, *to bear Expences*De-fy, *to challenge*De-ject, *to cast down*De-lay, *to put off*De-lude, *to deceive*De-mand, *to lay claim to*De-mean, *to behave*De-merge, *to plunge*De-mise, *to bequeath*De-note, *to point out or shew*De-part, *to go from*De-pend, *to rely upon*De-plore, *to bewail*De-plume, *to unfeather*De-port, *to behave one's self*De-prave, *to corrupt*De-press, *to weigh down*Des-cry, *to discern afar off*De-sign, *to intend or purpose*De-sist, *to leave off*De-spoil, *to strip or rob one*De-spond, *to despair*De-ter, *to affright or discourage*De-tect, *to discover*De-test, *to abhor*De-tract, *to take from*Dic-tate, *to tell to another*Dis-fuse, *to spread abroad*Di-gress, *to go from*Di-late, *to widen*Di-lute, *to make thin*Dis-arm, *to unweapon*Dis-burse, *to lay out*Dis-card, *to discharge*Dis-cern, *to perceive*Dis-claim, *to disown*Dis-close, *to discover*Dis-pand, *to stretch out*Dis-pel, *to drive away*Dis-play, *to unfold*Dis-sect, *to cut open*Dis-sent, *to disagree*Dis-tend, *to stretch out*Dis-till, *to drop down*Dis-tort, *to rest aside*Dis-use, *to forbear to use*Di-vert, *to turn aside from*Di-vorce, *to put away*Di-vulge, *to spread abroad*Dwin-dle, *to waste away*

E

E-clipse, *to darken*Ef-face, *to destroy*Ef-fect, *to perform*E-ject, *to cast out*E-late, *to puff up*Em-bark, *to go on Shipboard*E-mit, *to send forth*E-mulge, *to stroke out*En-act, *to decree*En-chant, *to bewitch*En-close, *to include*En-dear, *to make beloved*En-dure, *to undergo, to continue*En-force, *to constrain*En-gage, *to persuade*En-hance, *to raise the Value*En-tail, *to make over*En-tice, *to tempt*E-quip, *to furnish*E-rase, *to blot out*E-rect, *to build*E-vade, *to shun, to put off*

E-vince, *to prove*
 Ex-alt, *to lift up*
 Ex-cite, *to stir up*
 Ex-ert, *to put forth*
 Ex-ist, *to have a Being*
 Ex-pel, *to drive out*
 Ex-pend, *to lay out*
 Ex-pire, *to die*
 Ex-plode, *to cry down*
 Ex-port, *to send over Sea*
 Ex-punge, *to blot out*
 Ex-tol, *to cry up*
 Ex-tort, *to gain by force*
 Ex-trude, *to thrust out*
 Ex-ult, *to leap for joy*

F

Fá-mish, *to starve*
 Floú-rish, *to prosper*
 For-feit, *to lose by Neglect*
 Frús-trate, *to disappoint*
 Fur-bish, *to brighten*

G

Gar-nish, *to adorn*
 Glit-ter, *to shine, to sparkle*

H

Hal-low, *to make holy*
 Har-row, *to break Clods*
 Ha-zard, *to venture*
 Ho-ver, *to flutter*

I and J

Jan-gle, *to differ*
 Il-lúde, *to mock or deceive*
 Im-bibe, *to suck in, to receive*
 Im-brué, *to wet with Blood*
 Im-merse, or Im-merge, *to dip*
 Im-part, *to disclose*
 Im-pede, *to hinder, to stop*
 Im-peach, *to accuse*
 Im-pend, *to hang over head*
 Im-plore, *to beseech*
 Im-ply, *to contain, to signify*

Im-print, *to fix in the Mind*
 Im-pute, *to ascribe*
 In-cite, *to stir up*
 In-clude, *to comprehend*
 In-cur, *to fall under*
 In-dict, *to accuse*
 In-díte, *to dictate*
 In-feét, *to corrupt or taint*
 In-ject, *to cast in*
 In-sert, *to put in*
 In-spect, *to look into*
 In-spire, *to breathe into*
 In-stil, *to infuse*
 In-sure, *to engage for*
 In-veigh, *to rail against*
 In-vert, *to turn upside down*
 In-vest, *to put in Possession*
 In-volve, *to wrap or fold in*

L

Lá-bour, *to take pains*
 Lan-guish, *to pine away*

M

Main-tain, *to uphold*
 Mán-gle, *to rend or cut*
 Ma-núre, *to till the Ground*
 Már-vel, *to wonder*
 Mo-éit, *to disturb*
 Múz-zle, *to tie up the mouth*

N

Neg-léct, *to disregard*
 Náu-rish, *to maintain*
 Number, *to count or reckon*

O

O-béy, *to submit*
 Ob-trude, *to thrust in, to im-*
pse
 Oc-cur, *to meet*
 Op-pose, *to withstand*
 Op-press, *to overburthen*
 Op-pugn, *to resist*
 Or-dain, *to appoint*

P

Pár-boil, *to boil in Part*
 Par-ley, *to talk with*
 Pe-rish, *to die*
 Per-jure, *to forswear*
 Per-mit, *to allow*
 Per-plex, *to disquiet*
 Per-sist, *to hold on*
 Pe-ruse, *to read over*
 Pic-kle, *to preserve*
 Pil-fer, *to steal*
 Pil-lage, *to plunder*
 Po-lish, *to make bright*
 Pon-der, *to consider*
 Por-tray, *to point truly*
 Post-pone, *to put off*
 Pre-dict, *to foretell*
 Pre-fix, *to set before*
 Pre-mise, *to treat of before*
 Pre-scribe, *to appoint*
 Pre-sent, *to give*
 Pre-side, *to rule over*
 Pro-claim, *to utter aloud*
 Pro-duce, *to bring forth*
 Pro-long, *to lengthen*
 Pro-nounce, *to utter*
 Pro-pound, *to propose*
 Pro-rogue, *to put off, to prolong*
 Pro-tect, *to defend*
 Pro-tend, *to stretch out*
 Púz-zle, *to confound*

Q

Quib-ble, *to equivocate*
 Quick-en, *to hasten*

R

Ral-ly, *to banter*
 Ram-ble, *to go astray*
 Ran-sack, *to rifle*
 Ran-som, *to redeem*
 Re-búke, *to reprove*
 Re-call, *to call back*

Re-cant, *to unsay*
 Re-cite, *to rehearse*
 Re-claim, *to amend*
 Re-close, *to close*
 Re-coil, *to fly back*
 Re-count, *to relate*
 Re-cruit, *to supply*
 Re-cur, *to return*
 Re-deem, *to recover*
 Re-dress, *to reform*
 Re-sell, *to disprove or refute*
 Re-fine, *to purify*
 Re-fit, *to fit out again*
 Re-flect, *to think seriously*
 Re-form, *to amend*
 Re-frain, *to forbear*
 Re-fresh, *to revive*
 Ré-fund, *to pay back*
 Re-fute, *to disprove*
 Re-gain, *to get again*
 Re-gret, *to be sorry for*
 Re-hearse, *to relate*
 Re-join, *to reply*
 Re-lapse, *to fall into again*
 Re-late, *to tell any Thing*
 Re-lax, *to loosen*
 Re-lease, *to let go*
 Re-lent, *to grow compassionate*
 Ré-lish, *to taste, to approve*
 Re-márk, *to take Notice*
 Re-new, *to begin afresh*
 Re-pair, *to amend*
 Re-peal, *to make void*
 Re-peat, *to say over again*
 Re-pel, *to drive back*
 Re-pose, *to rest*
 Re-press, *to restrain*
 Re-pute, *to esteem*
 Re-quite, *to reward*
 Rés-cue, *to deliver*
 Re-sent, *to be angry with*

Re-serve, *to lay up*
 Re-side, *to abide*
 Re-sign, *to yield up*
 Re-sist, *to withstand*
 Re-sort, *to repair unto*
 Res-pire, *to breathe*
 Re-spond, *to answer*
 Re-strain, *to keep back*
 Re-tain, *to keep*
 Re-tire, *to withdraw*
 Re-tract, *to draw back*
 Re-treat, *to go away*
 Re-trieve, *to recover*
 Re-veal, *to discover*
 Re-veré, *to honour*
 Re-verse, *to repeal*
 Re-vert, *to return*
 Re-vile, *to reproach*
 Re-vise, *to look over again*
 Re-vive, *to recover*
 Re-voke, *to call back again*
 Re-volt, *to rebel*

S

Sa-lute, *to shew Respect, to Kiss*
 Scám-per, *to run away*
 Scat-ter, *to disperse*
 Se-clude, *to shut out*
 Seduce, *to mislead*
 Sé-ver, *to put asunder*
 Sha-dow, *to screen*
 Shat-ter, *to break to Pieces*
 Show-er, *to pour down*
 Shuf-fle, *to shift*
 Slum-ber, *to sleep, to dose*
 Sino-ther, *to choak, to suffocate*
 So-lace, *to comfort one's self*
 Stam-mar, *to stutter*
 Spar-kle, *to shine*
 Spat-ter, *to sprinkle*
 Sprin-kle, *to wet with drops*
 Stran-gle, *to choak or stifle*

Sub-dúe, *to ring under*
 Sub-ject, *to put under*
 Sub-join, *to add to*
 Sub-mit, *to yield, to refer to*
 Sub-serve, *to second or help*
 Sub-side, *to sink down*
 Sub-sist, *to exist or continue*
 Sub-vert, *to overthrow*
 Suc-ceed, *to come after*
 Sug-gest, *to put in Mind*
 Sup-plant, *to undermine*
 Sup-port, *to uphold*
 Sup-pose, *to imagine*
 Sur-charge, *to overload*
 Surmise, *to suspect*
 Sur-mount, *to overcome*
 Sur-pass, *to excel*
 Sur-round, *to encompass*
 Sur-vive, *to outlive*
 Sus-pend, *to delay, to put off*
 Swad-dle, *to put round*

T

Tár-nish, *to sully*
 Thick-en, *to make thick*
 Tin-kle, *with a Bell*
 Tor-ment, *to put in Pain*
 Tor-ture, *to torment*
 Tra-dúce, *to slander, to accuse*
 Trám-ple, *to tread upon*
 Trans-act, *to manage*
 Tran-scribe, *to copy out*
 Trans-fer, *to remove*
 Trans-gress, *to trespass*
 Trans-mit, *to convey*
 Trans-pierce, *to run through*
 Trans-plant, *to remove*
 Trans-pose, *to change the Order*
 Tra-vel, *to go a Journey*
 Trem-ble, *to shake with fear*
 Tre-pan, *to ensnare*
 Tres-pass, *to commit a fault*

Triu-ant, *to loiter, or idle*Trun-dle, *to roll along*Tum-ble, *to fall*Twin-kle, *to sparkle*Twit-ter, *to shake, to tremble*

V

Va-nish, *to disappear*Va-pour, *to brag*Va-ry, *to alter, to change*Ven-ture, *to hazard*Vi-brate, *to shake to and fro*Vi-sit, *to go see a Person*Vouch-safe, *to condescend*Up-braid, *to reprove*

W

Wad-dle, *to go as a duck*Wal-low, *to run up and down*War-ble, *to sing as a Bird*Wel-come, *to salute*Whi-ten, *to make white*Wi-ther, *to fade*Wor-ry, *to tease, to tear*Wrin-kle, *to crease or fold*

T A B L E VI.

Noun Substantives of three Syllables, accented and explained.
The Words which you cannot find here, look for in the two
next Tables of Words of three Syllables.

A Béttor, <i>one that abets</i>	Allotment, <i>Appointment</i>
A'ccidence, <i>a little Book of the first Rudiments of Grammar</i>	A'allowance, <i>Maintenance</i>
Accident, <i>Chance, Misfortune</i>	A'lmoner, <i>Disposer of Alms</i>
Accomplice, <i>a Companion</i>	Alphabet, <i>all the Letters of Language</i>
Acquittal, <i>a Discharge</i>	Altitude, <i>Height</i>
Adjournment, <i>a putting off</i>	Améndment, <i>Reformation</i>
A'djument, <i>Help, Aid</i>	A'mnesty, <i>a general Pardon</i>
Adjutant, <i>an Assistant</i>	Amulet, <i>Charm</i>
Admiral, <i>a Sea Commander</i>	Anarchy, <i>want of Government</i>
Advénture, <i>a Chance</i>	Anchoret, <i>a Hermit</i>
A'dvocate, <i>a Pleader</i>	Animal, <i>any living Creature</i>
Aff'ance, <i>Confidence</i>	Antichrist, <i>a false Christ</i>
A'fluence, <i>Wealth or Plenty</i>	Apérture, <i>an Opening</i>
Aggregate, <i>Total</i>	Apostate, <i>a Backslider</i>
Aggréssor, <i>the Assaulter</i>	Apartment, <i>a Lodging</i>
A'gony, <i>violent</i>	Appendage, <i>an Addition</i>
Alderman, <i>a Magistrate</i>	Appendix, <i>a Supplement</i>
Alémbick, <i>a distilling Vessel</i>	A'ptitude, <i>Fitness, Disposition</i>
A'lgebra, <i>short Arithmetic</i>	Aqueduct, <i>a Conduit or Pipe</i>
Alien, <i>a Foreigner</i>	Arcánum, <i>a Secret</i>
Aliment, <i>Food, Nourishment</i>	A'rchitect, <i>a Master Builder</i>
Alliance, <i>a League</i>	Argument, <i>Reason or Proof</i>

Armáda, a great Navy
A'rtery, a Blood Vessel
Article, a chief Head
Artifice, Cunning
Assailant, one who assaults
Assessor, a Setter of Taxes
Atchievement, a great act
A'theism, the denying of God
Attribute, a Property
Auction, a Public Sale
Audience, an Hearing

B

Bacchanals, drunken Feasts
Batchelor, an unmarried Man
Baronet, one below a Baron
Barrister, a Lawyer
Basilisk, a venomous Creature
Bigotry, Superstition
Bissextile, Leap Year
Blasphemy, cursing of God
Botanist, one skilled in Plants
Bravery, Courage
Brevity, Shortness

C

Cabinet, a Small Chest
Calamint, an Herb
Calendar, an Almanack
Calenture, a burning Fever
Calumny, Reproach
Cannibals, Men Eaters
Caravan, a Sort of Waggon
Cardinal, a Priest of Rome
Cartilage, a gristly Substance
Catalogue, a list of Names
Catechism, a short System
Catherine, a Woman's Name
Cávalry, the Horsemen
Caveat, a Caution
Cavity, Hollowness
Century, an Hundred Years

Champion, a valiant Man
Chancellor, an Officer
Chimera, an idle Conceit
Chronicles, Histories
Circuit, a compass about
Citadel, a strong Fort
Citizen, a Freeman of a City
Cognizance, Knowledge
Colloquy, a Conference
Combatant, a Fighter
Comedy, a Play
Committee, a select Company
Cómplement, Remainder
Compliment, Ceremony
Computant, an Accomptant
Comptroller, Inspector
Concernment, Affair, Business

Concordance, Agreement
Conference, Discourse
Confluence, a Concourse
Conjecture, Guess, Opinion
Connivance, a winking at
Consequence, Result
Continence, Chastity
Continent, firm Land
Convéyance, a Deed
Córoner, an Officer
Coverture, a Covering
Courtesy, Civility
Criticisim, nice Judgment
Crucifix, a Cross
Crudity, Rawness
Custody, Prison, or Safehold
Customer, a Buyer
Cylinder, a Roller

D

Daffodil, a Flower
Dalliance, Wantonness
Debéntures, Bills, &c.
Debauchée, a lewd Person

- Déference, Respect, Submission* *Ensample, Example*
Delegate, one commissioned *E'nterprize, an Attempt*
Delinquent, an Offender *Enticement an Allurement*
Demérit, ill deserving *E'ntity, a Being*
Dénfity, Thickness *Epicure, a Glutton*
Dependant, one depending *Epigram, a short witty Poem*
Deponent, an Evidence *Epilogue, Conclusion*
Deputy, that acts for another *Epistle, a Letter*
Destiny, Fate *E'pitaph, an Inscription*
Detriment, Hurt, Damage *Epithet, a proper Term*
Diadem, a royal Crown *E'quipage, Attendance*
Dialect, a peculiar Speech *Equity, Justice*
Dialogue, a Discourse *Errata, Errors*
Diary, a Day Book *E'stimate, Value or Estimation*
Dictator, one that dictates *Evidence, Witness*
Disaster, Misfortune *Exactor, one who exacts*
Discipline, good Order *Examen, a Trial or Proof*
Dishonour, Disgrace *E'xcrement, Ordure, Dung*
Disputant, a Disputer *Exercise, Labour, Motion*
Dividend, a Part or share *Existance, Being*
Divisor, Number you divide by *E'xorcist, a Conjuror*
Dóocument, Instructions *Extacy, a Trance or Swoon*
Drapery, Cloathing
Dungeon, a dark strong Hold

E

Ecliptic, a Circle
E'ffigies, Image, Likeness
Electór, who chuses
E'legy, a Funeral Song
Elements, the first Principles
Ellipsis, an oval Figure
E'mbassy, a Commission
Embryo, imperfect State
Eminence, Height
Emperor, a Sovereign Prince
Empirick, a Mountebank
Endowment, a natural Gift
E'nergy, Force, Efficacy
Engineér, an Artist
Enigma, Riddle
Enmity, Hatred, Violence

F

- Faction, a Party*
Faculty, Ability, Talent
Falconer, a Manager of Hawks
Fallacy, Deceit
Falsity, Untruth
Farrier, an Horse Doctor
Fashion, Mode, Dress
Favourite, a Darling
Fellowship, a Partnership
Festival, a Feast or Holiday
Fiction, feigned Story
Filaments, small Fibres
Finery, fine Attire
Firmament, the Sky
Fishery, the Trade of Fishing
Fistula, an Ulcer
Flattery, fawning, sycophancy
Fluxion, a flowing

Foppery, *Fantasticabness*
 Forgery, *counterfeiting*
 Formalist, *a formal Person*
 Fortitude, *Courage*
 Fraction, *a broken Part*
 Friction, *rubbing or chafing*
 Function, *Duty or Office*
 Funeral, *a Burying*
 Furniture, *Household Goods*
 Fustian, *a Sort of Cloth*

G

Gallantry, *Intrigue, Bravery*
 Gallery, *a Sort of Balcony*
 Galliot, *a small Sea Vessel*
 Garniture, *a Trimming*
 General, *a Commander*
 Genesis, *Creation*
 Genius, *Nature, Fancy*
 Gibberish, *nonsensical Talk*
 Glazier, *a Worker in Glass*
 Glimmering, *a faint Light*
 Governor, *a Ruler*
 Grazier, *one who feeds Cattle*
 Gravity, *Sobriety, Weight*
 Guardian, *a Manager*
 Gudgeon, *a small Fish*

H

Habitude, *Disposition*
 Harbinger, *one who provides*
 Harmony, *Melody, Agreement*
 Hellebore, *a Plant*
 Hemisphere, *Half a Globe*
 Herbalist, *one skilled in Plants*
 Heritage, *Inheritance*
 Hexagon, *a Figure of six Sides*
 History, *an Account of Things*
 Homicide, *Manslaughter*
 Homily, *a Sermon*
 Hospital, *a House for Sick*
 Hurricane, *a violent Storm*
 Hyacinth, *a Flower so called*

Hypocrite, *a Dissembler*
 J and I
 Jacobites, *a Name given to the*
Friends of James the II^d.
 Javelin, *a Half Pike*
 Idiom, *a Way of Speaking*
 Idiot, *a Fool*
 Jealousy, *Suspicion*
 JEHÓVAH, *the sacred Name*
of God
 Jésuit, *a Popish Priest*
 Jeweller, *a Dealer in Jewels*
 Impéachment, *Accusation*
 Implements, *Tools*
 Impôstor, *a Deceiver*
 Imposthume, *a Swelling*
 Imposture, *a Cheat*
 Inchantment, *a Charm*
 Incident, *happening by chance*
 Incisure, *a Cut or Gash*
 Incitement, *Motive*
 Inclosure, *a Place inclosed*
 Increment, *Improvement*
 Indigo, *a Plant*
 Inducement, *a Motive*
 Indulgence, *Fondness*
 Industry, *Diligence*
 Infancy, *Childhood*
 Infantry, *the Foot Soldiers*
 Influence, *Power over*
 Ingenúity, *Genius*
 Injury, *Wrong, Offence*
 Innocence, *Harmlessness*
 Inquiry, *a Search*
 Insurance, *a Security*
 Intendant, *a Governor*
 Intercourse, *Correspondence*
 Interest, *Use, Money, Influence*
 Interim, *in the mean while*
 Intérment, *a Burial*
 Inteerstic, *a Space between*

F

Interval, a Pause or Distance
Interview, mutual Sight
Inventor, a Contriver
Irony, a Kind of Derision
Jubilee, a Year of rejoicing

K

Kidnapper, a Man-seller
Kilderkin, 18 Gallons
Knavery, deceitful Dealing

L

Labyrinth, an intricate Place
Laity, the common People
Larceny, Theft
Latinist, one skilled in Latin
Latitude, Breadth
Leachery, Lust
Legacy, left by Will
Legion, about 5 or 6000
Lenity, Mildness
Leprosy, a dry Scurf
Lethargy, Drowsiness
Levity, Lightness
Libertine, a loose Liver
Liberty, Freedom
Library, a Place for Books
Lieutenant, an Officer
Ligaments, Threads
Liturgy, a Form of Prayer
Longitude, Length
Lottery, a Game of Chance
Loyalty, Fidelity
Lucifer, the Devil
Luxury, Sensuality

M

Mackarel, a Fish well known
Meander, a Winding
Magistrate, a Justice of Peace
Magnitude, Greatness
Maintenance, a Support
Malaga, a Sort of Wine
Manacles, Fetters

Mandamus, a Writ
Manual, a Pocket-Book
Mariner, a Seaman
Marmalade, a Sweet-Meat
Masquerade, Disguise
Médium, Middle, mean State
Melilot, an Herb
Melody, Harmony
Mendicant, a beggarly Friar
Merchandize, Goods
Merriment, Mirth, Jollity
Meteor, a Vapour
Milliner, a Seller of Ribbons
Million, ten hundred thousand
Minion, a Favourite
Minister, a Preacher
Miscreant, a Wretch
Mission, a sending
Mittimus, a Warrant
Mockery, Banter
Módesty, Bashfulness
Modicum, a little Matter
Moiety, one Half
Monitor, an Adviser
Monument, a Tomb or Statue
Motion, a changing of Place
Moveables, personal Goods
Mountebank, a Quack
Multitude, a Number of People
Muséum, a Study or Library
Musquetéer, a Kind of Soldier
Mútiny, Sedition, Revolt
Myriad, the Number 10,000
Mystery, a Secret or Business

N

Narrative, a Relation
Nation, a People
Nazarite, one devoted to God
Nicety, Exactness
Novelty, Newness
Nutrient, Nourishment

O

O'belisk, *this Mark (+)*
 Obloquy, *evil speaking*
 Obsequies, *Funeral Rites*
 Observance, *Respect*
 O'bstacle, *Hindrance*
 Occident, *the West*
 Ocean, *the Sea*
 Octagon, *a Figure of 8 Sides*
 Oculist, *one skilled in Eyes*
 Officer, *one in Office*
 Opponent, *one who opposes*
 O'rator, *an eloquent Person*
 Ordinance, *a Decree*
 Organist, *a Player on an Organ*
 Orient, *the East*
 Orifice, *an Opening, or Hole*
 Origin, *the first Rise, Stock*
 Ornament, *Beauty, Finery*
 Ornature, *an adorning*
 Overture, *a Proposal*

P

Palisadoes, *small light Pales*
 Pannier, *a Wicker Basket*
 Parable, *a Simile*
 Paradise, *a Place of Pleasure*
 Paradox, *a puzzling Assertion*
 Paragraph, *a Division of a Book*
 Paramour, *a Lover*
 Parasite, *a Flatterer*
 Paréntage, *Kindred*
 Parity, *Equality*
 Partaker, *who partakes*
 Párticle, *a small Part of Matter*
 Partisán, *a Favourite of a Party*
 Párvity, *Littleness*
 Pasturage, *Pasture*
 Patriarch, *a chief Father*
 Parricide, *a Murderer of his Father*

Pátriot, *a Public Benefactor*
 Patronage, *Protection*
 Paucity, *Fewness, Brevity*
 Peasantry, *the Country People*
 Pedagogue, *an Instructor*
 Pedestal, *the Foot of a Pillar*
 Pedigree, *Family or Descent*
 Pelican, *a Bird*
 Penalty, *a Fine or Punishment*
 Pendulum, *a hanging Weight*
 Pension, *a Salary*
 Pentecost, *Whitsunday*
 Penury, *extreme Want*
 Perfidy, *Treachery*
 Period, *a full Stop or End*
 Perjury, *false Swearing*
 Perquisites, *extraordinary Profit*
 Personage, *an honourable Person*
 Perusal, *a reading over*
 Péstilence, *the Plague*
 Peckerel, *a young Pike*
 Pigeon, *a Bird well known*
 Pinion, *the Wing or Feather*
 Pinnacle, *the highest Top*
 Pleurisy, *a Disease*
 Poetry, *Verse*
 Policy, *Craft*
 Polity, *Government*
 Polygon, *of many Corners*
 Pomegránate, *a Fruit*
 Pópery, *the Popish Religion*
 Populace, *the common People*
 Porphyry, *a fine Marble*
 Portion, *a Lot or Share*
 Portraiture, *the Picture of*
 Pótentate, *a Sovereign Prince*
 Potion, *a Medicine*
 Poulterer, *one who sells Fowls*
 Préamble, *the Introduction*

- Précedent, an Example*
Precéptor, a Master or Tutor
Précipice, a steep Place
Preference, a preferring
Prejudice, Damage, Injury
Premium, a Reward
Prescience, Fore-Knowledge
President, a Ruler
Privity, Knowledge, Consent
Probity, Honesty
Procedure, a going on
Pródigy, beyond Nature
Progeny, Offspring
Prophecy, a fore-telling
Proposal, an Offer
Próselyte, one converted
Prostitute, a Whore
Providence, Foresight
Proviso, a Caution or Caveat
Psalmody, a Singing of Psalms
Punishment, Correction
Purity, unmixed Honesty
Puritans, a Nick-Name
Purveyor, Provider
Pyramid, a tapering Figure

Q

Quádrangle, a Figure of Four Sides
Quadrature, the squaring of any Thing
Quakerism, the Doctrine of the Qua'ers
Quality, Condition, Nature
Quandáry, Doubt
Quántity, Bigness, Extent
Quarrentine, forty Days

R

Ram'pire, a Bank of Earth
Rarity, a fine or scarce Thing
Ratio, Reason, Relation
Ravishment, Rapture, Rape
Recital, a Rehearsal
Rectangle, right Angle
Rectitude, Uprightness
Rectory, a spiritual Living
Recusants, Roman Catholics
Réference, regard to
Regency, Government during the King's Minority
Regicide, a King-Killer
Regimen, Government Rule
Region, a Country
Register, a Book of Record
Reheárfal, Relation, Report
Reluctance, Unwillingness
Rémedy, Cure, Help
Reimittance, Return of Money
Rencounter, an Adventure
Réndezvous, a Meeting
Renegade, one who renounces his Religion
Repartee, a quick Reply
Repéntance, Sorrow
Replevin, a Writ so called
Reprisals, a taking again
Republic, a Common Wealth
Requital, a Reward
Resemblance, a Likeness
Resentment, Displeasure
Residence, Place of Abode
Résidue, Remainder
Resistance, a Withstanding
Respondent, he who swears
Retinue, Attendants
Retirement, Privacy
Retrenchment, a cutting away
Révenue, yearly Profit
Revísal, a second Examination
Rhâpsody, a confused Collection
Rhetoric, the Art of Speaking
Rheumatism, a Disease
Ribaldry, mean Discourse

Ritual, *a Book of Rites*
 Royalty, *Kingship*
 Rudiments, *the first Rudiments*
 Ruffian, *a Villain*
 Runagate, *a Fugitive*

S

Sácrament, *an holy Sign*
 Sacrilege, *Church-robbing*
 Sadducees, *a People that denied
 the being of Angels*
 Salary, *stated Hire*
 Saltpêtre, *a Kind of Mineral*
 Sándtion, *a Decree*
 Sanctity, *Holiness*
 Sanhedrim, *the Supreme Council
 of the Jews*
 Sanity, *Health, Soundness*
 Sapience, *Prudence*
 Sadonix, *a precious Stone*
 Saturday, *the Seventh Day*
 Satyrisk, *a Writer of Satyr*
 Saxifrage, *an Herb*
 Scaramouch, *a Posture-Master*
 Scavenger, *a Dirt Gatherer*
 Schismatic, *one guilty of unlaw-
 ful Separation*
 Scrivener, *a Writer*
 Scrutiny, *Search*
 Scullion, *a Kitchen Wench*
 Secrecy, *Privacy*
 Sectary, *one of any Sect*
 Section, *a Division*
 Sentiment, *Opinion*
 Sepulchre, *a Grave*
 Serenade, *Night Music*
 Sérgeant, *an Officer*
 Series, *Order, Course*
 Servitor, *a Waiter*
 Session, *a Meeting of Counsel*
 Servitude, *Slavery*
 Settlement, *a settled Revenue*

Signature, *a Sign or Mark*
 Syllabub, *Milk and Wine*
 Simony, *the buying and selling
 Church Livings*
 Skeleton, *the Bones of a human
 Body set in due Order*

Sonnettée, *a small Poet*
 Sophister, *a cavilling Disputant*
 Sorcery, *Witchcraft*
 Sovereign, *a Prince*
 Species, *a Kind or Sort*
 Specimen, *an Example*
 Spectátor, *a Looker on*
 Spéctacle, *a public Sight*
 Speculum, *a Looking Glass*
 Station, *our Place or Calling*
 Strangury, *a Disease*
 Strappádo, *Punishment*
 Stratagem, *a subtle Invention*
 Suavity, *Pleasantness*
 Subsidy, *a Tax or Tribute*
 Subterfuge, *Evasion, Shift*
 Suicide, *Self-murder*
 Sullenness, *Stubbornness*
 Summary, *an Abridgement*
 Supplement, *an Addition*
 Suppósal, *Imagination*
 Súrplus, *over and above*
 Surgery, *Practice of a Surgeon*
 Surrogate, *a Deputy*
 Survéyor, *a Measurer of Land*
 Survivor, *longest Liver*
 Sy'cophant, *a Flatterer*
 Symmetry, *Proportion*
 Symphony, *Harmony*
 Synagogue, *a Place of Worship*
 Synópsis, *a brief Vow-*

T

Taffety, *a Sort of foreign Silk*
 Tapestry, *a fine Manufacture
 for Hangings*

- Telescope, *a Glass to view distant Objects*
 Temperance, *Moderation*
 Tendency, *Drift, Course*
 Tenement, *a Dwelling-house*
 Terrier, *a hunting Dog*
 Testamént, *a Will*
 Testátor, *one who makes a Will*
 Théâtre, *a Play-house*
 Tobácco, *an Indian Weed*
 Trágedy, *a mournful Play*
 Treasury, *a Place for Treasure*
 Triangle, *a Figure of three Angles*
 Tribunal, *a Judgment Seat*
 Trínity, *the Godhead*
 Truncheon, *a Sort of Staff*
 Turmeric, *an Indian Herb*
 Turpentine, *a Sort of Oil*
 Turpitude, *Filthiness*
 Tympany, *a hard Swelling*
 Tyranny, *cruel Government*
- V
- Vácancy, *an Emptiness*
 Vacuum, *a Space void of Bodies*
 Vagabond, *an Idle Fellow*
 Valentine, *a Roman Festival*
 Vanity, *Folly, Unprofitableness*
 Variance, *Difference*
 Vássalage, *Submission*
 Vatican, *a Library at Rome*
 Vehicle, *a Carriage*
 Venerý, *Lustfulness*
 Venison, *the Flesh of a Buck*
 Venticle, *the Stomach*
 Verdigreáse, *the Rust of Brass*
 Verity, *Truth*
 Version, *a Translation*
 Vertigo, *a Giddiness*
- Véstiges, *Traces, Footsteps*
 Vicarage, *the Benefice of a Vicar*
 Victuals, *Food*
 Vigilance, *Watchfulness*
 Villager, *Inhabitant of a Village*
 Vintager, *a Manager of Grapes*
 Violet, *a Flower*
 Virágo, *a stout Man-like Woman*
 Vision, *Sight, Revelation*
 Umbrélla, *a Sort of Screen*
 U'nion, *Agreement*
 Unity, *Union*
 Universe, *the whole World*
 Voluntéer, *one who serves willingly*
 Vótary, *one who devotes himself*
 Votares, *a Female*
 Uphólder, *an Undertaker*
 U'rinal, *a Glass for Urine*
 Usurer, *one who lends for Gain*
 Utensil, *an Instrument or Tool*
 Utterance, *Speech*
 Volcano, *a burning Mountain*

W

- Wággoner, *a Waggon Driver*
 Wantonness, *Waggishness*
 Wapentake, *a Division of a County*
 Warrener, *a Keeper of a Warren*
 Weariness, *Tiresomeness*
 Wednesday, *the fourth Day*
 Westminster, *a City*
 Whitsunday, *the seventh Sunday after Easter*
 Widower, *one who hath buried his Wife*
 Wilderness, *a wild Place*

Wretchedness, Miserableness

Z

Y

Zabulon, a Dwelling Place

Yeomanry, Body of Yeomen

Zodiac, a Circle in the Heavens

Yesterday, the Day last past

T A B L E V.

Nouns Adjectives of three Syllables, accented and explained.

The Words of three Syllables that you cannot find in this Table, look for in Table IV. and VI.

A Bórtive, untimely
A'b'solute, unlimited

Béstial, beastly

Boiliterous, unruly, stormy

C

Abstérgent, cleansing

Capital, great, chief

A'b'stinent, abstemious

Casual, by Chance

Abú'sive, apt to abuse

Catholick, universal

Abundant, abounding

Circular, round

Accordant, agreeing

Circumspect, watchful, wise

A'ccurate, exact, curious

Clámorous, noisy, imperious

Affable, courteous

Coéqual, equal to another

Affróntive, abusive

Competent, fit, convenient

Alamóde, fashionable

Comical, pleasant, witty

A'liquant, uneven

Complaisant, obliging, civil

Alternate, by Turns

Concéited, proud, affected

Ambient, encompassing

Conclusive, ending

Amorous, apt to fall in Love

Conducive, profitable, healthful

Antient, old

Cóngruous, convenient, proper

Annual, yearly

Conjugal, Matrimony

Anxious, over-thoughtful

Consítent, agreeable to

Appárent, manifest, plain

Continent, chaste

Applauding, commending

Contingent, that which may be

A'pposite, fit

Conversant, familiar

Aqueous, watery

Cópious, full, abounding

Arrogánt, proud, assuming

Corporate, bodily, gross

Astríngent, binding

Corrosive, fretting, gnawing

Attentive, heedful

Crédible, worthy of Credit

Authentic, of good Authority

Credulous, apt to believe

Autumnal, belonging to Autumn

Critical, of nice Judgment

B

Cubical, belonging to a Cube

Bárbarous, cruel

Culpable, blameworthy

Benúmbed, deprived of Feeling

Cumberfome, troublesome

Besieged, encompassed

Cursory, *hasty, short*

D

Debonáir, *courteous, sprightly*

Décimal, *belonging to Ten*

Decisive, *deciding, determining*

Defective, *wanting, imperfect*

Définite, *limited*

Delicate, *dainty, neat*

Dépendant, *depending*

Désolate, *uninhabited, lone-
some*

Desperate, *furious, dangerous*

Desponding, *dispairing*

De potic, *arbitrary*

Déstitute, *forsaken*

Dexterous, *cunning, skilful*

Diffident, *doubtful*

Diffusive, *spreading*

Discordant, *disagreeing*

Dissolute, *loose, wanton*

Dissonant, *untuneable, jar-
ring*

Dissuasive, *apt to dissuade*

Diurnal, *daily*

Ducible, *teachable*

Dogmatic, *positive*

Dólorous, *ferocious*

Doméstic, *belonging to Home*

Drópical, *subject to the
Dropſy*

Dubious, *doubtful*

Duplicate, *double*

Durable, *lasting*

E

Easterly, *towards the East*

Eccentric, *not having the ſame
Center*

E'dible, *eatable*

Eſſective, *which brings to paſs*

Embossed, *raiſed with Knobs*

Emergent, *ſudden, accidental*

E'minent, *high, renowned*

Emúlgent, *ſtroking*

Enormous, *out of Rule, hein-
ous*

Erratick, *wandering*

Eternal, *of infinite Duration*

Evaſive, *crafty, deceitful*

Evident, *clear, plain*

Exálted, *lifted up, excellent*

Excellent, *choice, valuable*

Excéſſive, *beyond due Bounds*

Exempted, *priviledged*

Exotick, *outlandiſh*

Expensive, *chargeable, coſtly*

Explicit, *clear, plain*

Exquiſite, *exact, perfect*

Extensive, *wide*

External, *outward*

Extrinfick, *on the Outſide*

F

Fábulous, *feigned*

Factionous, *ſeditious*

Fallible, *that may err*

Fantáſtic, *whimiſical*

Feáſible, *what is likely to be*

Feculent, *full of Dreſs*

Federal, *belonging to a Covenant*

Feminine, *of the Female Kind*

Feveriſh, *tending to a Fever*

Filial, *belonging to a Son*

Finical, *affected, ſoppiſh, fine*

Flatulent, *windy*

Flexible, *eaſy to bend, pliant*

Fluſtered, *half drunk*

Forcible, *ſtrong, violent*

Fortunate, *lucky, ſucceſſful*

Frangible, *what may be broken*

Fratérnal, *brotherly*

Fraúdent, *crafty, deceitful*

Frivolous, *of no Account, ſilly*

Frolickſome, *full of Mirth*

Fulminant, *thundering*

Furious, *mad, fierce*

G

Garrulous, *full of Talk*

Generous, *free, bountiful*

Genial, *joyful, pertaining to Marriage*

Genuine, *natural*

Gigantic, *Giant-like*

Globular, *round as a Globe*

Glorious, *full of Glory*

Glutinous, *clammy*

Gluttonous, *greedy, devouring*

Gorgeous, *costly*

Gracious, *full of Grace*

Gradual, *by Degrees*

H

Hallowed, *made holy*

Hazardous, *dangerous*

Heroic, *valiant*

Hideous, *frightful*

Horrible, *ghastly*

Humorous, *full of odd Conceits*

Hydrópical, *dropfical*

I

Ignóble, *base*

Illegal, *contrary to Law*

Immature, *not come to Perfection*

Immerged, *plunged into*

Imminent, *ready to come upon us*

Immódest, *uncouth, rude*

Immoral, *profane*

Immortal, *everlasting*

Impendent, *hanging over Head*

Imperfect, *unfinished*

Impious, *ungodly*

Implicit, *tacitly understood*

Important, *of great Concern*

Improper, *inconvenient, unfit*

Imprudent, *unwise*

Impudent, *shameless*

Incéptive, *stirring up*

Incessant, *without ceasing*

Inclusive, *comprehending*

Incomplete, *imperfect*

Incompact, *not close fastened together*

Incóstant, *uncertain*

Incorrect, *faulty, not correct*

Incorrupt, *untainted*

Increate, *not created*

Indécént, *unbecoming*

Indented, *notched*

Indigent, *needy, poor*

Indiréct, *unfair, unhandsome*

Indiscreet, *unwise*

Indolent, *lazy, careless*

Infamous, *scandalous*

Inféral, *bellish*

Infertile, *barren, unfruitful*

Infinite, *without End*

Infused, *soaked or steeped*

Inherent, *abiding*

Inhuman, *barbarous*

Innocent, *not guilty*

Insecúre, *not safe*

Insípid, *tasteless, flat*

Insolent, *saucy, proud*

Intérral, *inward*

Intestate, *dying without a Will*

Intimate, *familiar*

Intrépíd, *fearless, undaunted*

Intrínseck, *inward, real*

Invalid, *not good in Law*

Invective, *railing, reproachful*

Jócular, *pleasant, merry*

Jovial, *merry*

Itálick, *belonging to Italy*
Juvenile, *youthful*

L

Labourſome, *ſlaviſh*
Laconic, *brief*
Láſteal, *milky*
Lateral, *ſide ways*
Laudable, *commendable*
Laxative, *loofening*
Legible, *easy to be read*
Lenitive, *affuaging, healing*
Limited, *bounded*
Lineal, *belonging to a Line*
Literal, *according to the Letter*
Logical, *belonging to Logic*
Lubricous, *ſlippery, uncertain*
Lucrative, *gainful*
Luminous, *full of Light*
Lunatic, *distracted*
Lulcious, *over ſweet*

M

Majéſty, *noble, ſtately*
Malignant, *hurtful*
Manifest, *clear, evident*
Marginal, *belonging to the Margin*
Maritime, *belonging to the Sea*
Martial, *warlike, valiant*
Masculine, *manly*
Matérnal, *motherly*
Menial, *doméſtic*
Menſtrual, *monthly*
Metálline, *of the Nature of Metal*
Militant, *fighting*
Mimical, *apiſh*
Mineral, *belonging to Mines*
Moderate, *temperate, ſober*
Moméntous, *of Weight*
Morbific, *cauſing Diſeaſes*
Moveable, *what may be moved*

Mountainous, *full of Mountains*

Multiform, *of many Shapes*
Muſical, *belonging to Muſic*
Mutable, *ſubject to change*
Mutinous, *ſeditious*
Mutual, *alike on both Sides*
Myſtical, *belonging to Myſtery*

N

Natural, *easy, free, unaffected*
Nauſeous, *loathſome*
Nebulous, *cloudy*
Negative, *denying*
Negligent, *careleſs*
Neighbourly, *friendly*
Niggardly, *covetous*
Nocturnal, *nightly*
Noxious, *hurtful*
Nuneral, *belonging to Number*
Numerous, *great in Number*
Nuptial, *pertaining to Marriage*

O

Oblurate, *hardened, obſtinate*
Obliging, *civil, courteous*
O'bſtinate, *ſtubborn*
Obſolete, *out of Date*
Obvious, *clear, plain*
Ocular, *belonging to the Eyes*
Odious, *hateful*
Odourous, *ſweet ſmelling*
Offenſive, *diſpleaſing*
O'minous, *ill-boding*
Operoſe, *laborious*
Opportune, *convenient*
O'ppoſite, *over againſt*
Opulent, *wealthy*
Orderly, *regular*
Orthodox, *ſound in Faith*
Overplus, *over and above*

P

Pacífick, *peaceable*
 Palpable, *manifest, clear*
 Parallel, *equal to*
 Parental, *belonging to Parents*
 Partial, *biased by a Party*
 Passable, *that may be passed*
 Pastoral, *belonging to a Shepherd*
 Paternal, *fatherly*
 Pathetick, *moving the Passions*
 Pátible, *sufferable*
 Patient, *enduring*
 Pectoral, *belonging to the Breast*
 Pellucid, *clear, bright*
 Pénitent, *sorrowful*
 Perilous, *dangerous*
 Permanent, *lasting*
 Perplexed, *confounded*
 Personal, *belonging to a Person*
 Persuáfive, *apt to persuade*
 Pértinent, *fit for the Purpose*
 Pervious, *easy to be passed*
 Petulent, *saucy*
 Physical, *belonging to Physick*
 Piteous, *sad, grievous*
 Plausible, *seemingly fair*
 Plenary, *full, complete*
 Plenteous, *plentiful*
 Popular, *beloved by the People*
 Portable, *that may be carried*
 Positive, *dogmatical*
 Possible, *that may be done*
 Posthumous, *after Death*
 Potable, *drinkable*
 Practical, *belonging to Practice*
 Prigmatíck, *over-busy, saucy*
 Precedent, *foregoing*

Preceptive, *belonging to Precept*

Prévalent, *powerful*
 Previous, *going before*
 Primary, *principal*
 Primitive, *ancient*
 Probable, *like to be done*
 Prodigal, *lavish, vain-glorious*
 Projected, *contrived*
 Prolific, *apt to breed, fruitful*
 Prominent, *jutting out*
 Prosperous, *fortunate*
 Puerile, *childish*
 Puissant, *powerful*
 Punctual, *nice, exact*
 Pursuant, *according to*

Q

Quadrátic, *four-square*
 Quâdruped, *four-footed*
 Quâdruple, *four-fold*
 Quarrellsome, *apt to quarrel*
 Querelous, *apt to complain*
 Quiescent, *at rest*
 Quintuple, *five-fold*

R

Rádiant, *bright, shining*
 Radical, *belonging to the Root*
 Recumbent, *in a lying Posture*
 Redundant, *abounding*
 Refracted, *broken again*
 Refulgent, *shining, bright*
 Régular, *according to Rule*
 Relative, *having Relation to*
 Renewed, *begun afresh*
 Renowned, *famous*
 Réprobate, *cast off utterly*
 Repugnant, *contrary to*
 Réquisite, *necessary*
 Resolute, *bold*
 Respléndent, *shining*
 Retrograde, *going backwards*

Réverend, *worthy of Honour*
 Reversed, *turned upside down*
 Righteous, *upright, just*
 Riotous, *disorderly*
 Romántic, *idle, fabulous*

S

Sabbatick, *belonging to the Sabbath*

Sánative, *healing*

Saturnine, *melancholy*

Savoury, *that relishes*

Scandalous, *disgraceful*

Scholástick, *belonging to a Scholar*

Scorbutick, *troubled with the Scurvy*

Scrúpulous, *nice, precise*

Scurrilous, *scandalous*

Secular, *temporal, worldly*

Seizable, *that may be seized*

Seminal, *belonging to Seed*

Sensible, *perceptible, witty*

Sensitive, *that has Sense*

Sensual, *given to Pleasure*

Serious, *sober, grave*

Serpentine, *winding*

Singular, *particular*

Specious, *fair in Appearance*

Spermátick, *full of Sperm*

Spurious, *counverséit, false*

Strenuous, *a five, vigorous*

Submissive, *humble*

Successive, *which follows*

Súmptuous, *rich, costly*

Superfine, *very fine*

Suspended, *put off*

T

Temporal, *belonging to Time*

Tenable, *that may be held*

Tenebrous, *full of Darknes*

Terrible, *dreadful*

Timorous, *fearful*

Titular, *that bears a Title*

Towardly, *obedient*

Tractable, *easy managed*

Traitorous, *Traitor-like*

Transcéndant, *excellent*

Transient, *passing away*

Tréacherous, *perfidious*

Treméndous, *dreadful*

Tripartite, *divided in 3 Parts*

Triplicate, *tripl, or three-fold*

Trivial, *of small Concern*

Turbulent, *boisterous, disturbing*

Typical, *belonging to a Figure*

Tyrannous, *Tyrant-like*

V and U

Váliant, *stout, brave*

Various, *changeable*

Vehement, *earnest*

Vendible, *saleable*

Venomous, *poisonous*

Venial, *pardonable*

Venturesome, *bold, hardy*

Vertical, *over Head*

Vicious, *wicked, lewd*

Vigorous, *lively, strong*

Villainous, *base, wicked*

Vincible, *that may be overcome*

Vindictive, *vengeful*

Violent, *boisterous, high*

Viperous, *of the Viper Kind*

Virtuous, *endowed with Virtue*

Virulent, *venomous Quality*

Visible, *that may be seen*

Visual, *belonging to the Sight*

Ulcerous, *full of Sores*

Ultimate, *final, utmost*

Unéqual, *not equal*
 U'niform, *regular, even*
 Unwieldy, *heavy, unactive*
 Volatile, *airy, light*
 Volable, *quick of Speech*

Urinous, *belonging to Urine*
 W
 Whimsical, *full of Fancies*
 Withered, *dried, faded*
 Wonderful, *surprising*

T A B L E VI.

Verbs of three Syllables, accented and explained.

N. B. Those Words of three Syllables that cannot be found here, look for in the two last Tables.

A

A Bándon, *to forsake*
 A'b'dicate, *to renounce*
 Abólish, *to destroy*
 A'brogate, *to make void*
 Accóut're, *to dress, to trim*
 Acquiesce, *to comply with*
 A'ctuate, *to move, to quicken*
 Aggrandize, *to make great*
 A'gitate, *to put in Motion*
 Antedate, *to date before Time*
 Antiquate, *to make void*
 Appertáin, *to belong to*
 Ascertain, *to establish*

B

Beleáguer, *to besiege*

C

Cálculte, *to reckon up*
 Celebrate, *to keep a Feast*
 Certify, *to give Notice*
 Circumcise, *to cut off the Fore-skin*
 Circumscribe, *to limit*
 Circumvent, *to deceive*
 Civilize, *to make courteous*
 Clárise, *to make clear*
 Compén'sate, *to make Amends*
 Compréhend, *to contain*
 Condescend, *to comply with*
 Consecrate, *to dedicate*

Cónstitute, *to appoint*
 Consummate, *to perfect*
 Contemplate, *to meditate*
 Continue, *to abide, to last*
 Contribute, *to give something*
 Controvért, *to dispute*
 Correspond, *to write to one another*
 Cóunterfeit, *to imitate*

D

Decipher, *to unfold*
 Décorate, *to adorn*
 Desflówer, *to ravish*
 Demerit, *to deserve ill*
 Demolish, *to pull down*
 Demonstrate, *to shew plainly*
 Deposit, *to trust with another*
 Déprecate, *to play against*
 Dérogate, *to detract from, disparage*
 Dignify, *to advance, to honour*
 Disabúse, *to undeceive*
 Disagree, *to differ*
 Disallow, *not to allow*
 Disannul, *to make void*
 Disapprove, *to blame*
 Discompose, *to trouble*
 Disembark, *to go out of the Ship*
 Disengage, *to get off*
 Disesteem, *not to esteem*

- Dishónour, *to disgrace*
 Dislocate, *to put out of Joint*
 Disoblige, *to displease*
 Disparage, *to speak ill of*
 Dispeople, *to unpeople*
 Dispirit, *to discourage*
 Disposséss, *to deprive*
 Disquiet, *to trouble*
 Disregárd, *to slight*
 Disrélish, *to dislike*
 Dissipate, *to disperse, or scatter*
 Distinguish, *to discern between*
 Distribute, *to divide, or share*
 Disunite, *to separate*
 Dogmátize, *to assert positively*
 E
 E'ducate, *to nourish, to instruct*
 Elevate, *to lift up*
 Embárrass, *to clog, to hinder*
 Embellish, *to beautify*
 Enamel, *to vary with Spots*
 Encircle, *to encompass*
 Encounter, *to fight with*
 Encumber, *to perplex*
 Enervate, *to weaken*
 Enfeeble, *to make weak*
 Engender, *to beget, to breed*
 Enliven, *to make brisk or lively*
 Entangle, *to ensnare*
 Entertain, *to receive kindly*
 Envénom, *to infect with Poison*
 Environ, *to enclose*
 Establish, *to settle*
 E'xecute, *to put to death*
 Exhibit, *to produce, or shew*
 E'xpédite, *to hasten*
 Expiate, *to atone for*
 Explicate, *to unfold, to explain*
 Extinguish, *to put out*
 Exundate, *to overflow*
 F
 Falsify, *to counterfeit*
 Fascinate, *to bewitch*
 Fluctuate, *to waver in Opinion*
 Fortify, *to fence, to make strong*
 G
 Generate, *to beget*
 Gratify, *to requite*
 H
 Hesitate, *to doubt*
 I
 Idolize, *to worship, to adore*
 Illustrate, *to explain*
 Imagine, *to fancy*
 I'mitate, *to do the like*
 Importúne, *to request*
 Imprégnate, *to make fruitful*
 Imprison, *to put in Prison*
 Incarnate, *to cloathe with Flesh*
 Incommode, *to prejudice*
 Inculcate, *to advise often*
 Incumber, *to clog, to hinder*
 Incurvate, *to bow, or bend*
 I'ndicate, *to declare, to shew*
 Indispose, *to make unfit*
 Ingénder, *to beget, to produce*
 Inhabit, *to dwell in*
 I'nnovate, *to make new*
 Instigate, *to set on, to provoke*
 Institute, *to appoint, to ordain*
 Intercéde, *to intreat for*
 Intercept, *to prevent*
 Interfere, *to clash with*
 Interject, *to cast between*

Vicissitude, <i>Change of Things</i>	Vocation, <i>a Calling, Employ</i>
Virginity, <i>the Condition of a Virgin</i>	Volition, <i>the Act of willing</i>
Virtuoso, <i>an ingenious Person</i>	Urbanity, <i>good Breeding</i>
Vivacity, <i>Liveliness</i>	Utility, <i>Profit, Usefulness</i>

T A B L E VIII.

Nouns Adjectives, of four Syllables, accented and explained.

A Bstemious, <i>sober, temperate</i>	Botanical, <i>belonging to Herbs</i>
Accessible, <i>approachable</i>	Cadaverous, <i>belonging to a Carcase</i>
Accidental, <i>by Chance</i>	Canonical, <i>according to the Canons of the Church</i>
Accountable, <i>answering for</i>	Capacious, <i>large</i>
Adorable, <i>worthy of Honor</i>	Carnivorous, <i>Flesh-devouring</i>
Æthereal, <i>belonging to the Heavens</i>	Chimerical, <i>imaginary</i>
Affirmative, <i>positive</i>	Circumjacent, <i>round about</i>
Allowable, <i>lawful</i>	Circumvagrant, <i>wandering about</i>
Alterative, <i>changing slowly</i>	Coeternal, <i>equal in Eternity</i>
Ambiguous, <i>doubtful</i>	Coexistent, <i>being together</i>
Amiable, <i>lovely</i>	Coïncident, <i>happening together</i>
Amicable, <i>friendly</i>	Collateral, <i>not direct, sideways</i>
Amphibious, <i>that lives upon Land and Water</i>	Combustible, <i>apt to take Fire</i>
Anonymous, <i>without Name</i>	Commodious, <i>convenient</i>
Antecedent, <i>going before</i>	Comparative, <i>capable of Comparison</i>
Antiquated, <i>grown out of Date</i>	Compátible, <i>that agrees with another</i>
Applicable, <i>that may be applied</i>	Compendious, <i>very brief</i>
Arbitrary, <i>absolute, free</i>	Cómplicated, <i>folded together</i>
Articulate, <i>distinct</i>	Comprehénfivè, <i>containing much</i>
Affiduous, <i>diligent</i>	Conspícuous, <i>easy to be seen</i>
Audacious, <i>bold, daring</i>	Contiguous, <i>that is near</i>
Auricular, <i>belonging to the Ear</i>	Convivial, <i>social</i>
Auspicious, <i>happy, prosperous</i>	Corporeal, <i>of a bodily Substance</i>
B	Cústomary, <i>common</i>
Beatific, <i>belonging to the Blessed</i>	Cylindrical, <i>like a Cylinder</i>
Bituminous, <i>clammy</i>	

Remónstrance, *to shew by Reason*

Repossess, *to possess again*

Represent, *to make appear*

Reprimand, *to rebuke*

Rúminate, *to ponder in Mind*

S

Sáivate, *to flux by spitting*

Separate, *to part or divide*

Sequéster, *to put aside*

Signalize, *to distinguish*

Solemnize, *to celebrate*

Spécify, *to mention expressly*

Speculate, *to contemplate*

Stigmatize, *to disgrace*

Stipulate, *to covenant*

Stupify, *to make dull*

Subjugate, *to subdue*

Substitute, *to put in the Room of another*

Suffocate, *to stifle or choke*

Superádd, *to add over and above*

Spurtríbe, *to write over*

Supercede, *to suspend*

Supervise, *to oversee*

Surrénder, *to yield up*

Sugate, *to depute, to substitute*

Sympathize, *to suffer with*

T

Tântalíze, *to mock, to baulk*

Terminate, *to limit, to bound*

Tólerate, *to suffer, to bear with*

Transfigure, *to change in Shape*

V and U

Vérify, *to prove, to make good*

Verfify, *to make Verse*

Villify, *to debase*

Vindicate, *to defend, to justify*

Violate, *to offend, to transgress*

Vitiate, *to corrupt, to deprave*

Undérmine, *to dig under*

T A B L E VII.

Noun Substantives of four Syllables, accented and explained.

A.

A Bínéstáte, *an Heir to one dying without Will*

Abólíshments, *a destroying*

Abortíon, *Miscarriage*

A'ccesárý, *a Helper or Adviser*

Accómplíshment, *a fulfilling*

A'ccurateness, *Exactness*

Acídity, *Sharpness*

Acknowledgment, *Confession*

A'crímóný, *Tartness*

Addítion, *an adding*

Admíssíon, *Entrance upon*

Adoléscent, *Youthfulness*

Adóptíon, *an adopting*

Advérfítý, *Affliction*

Advertency, *Carefulness*

Advertisemént, *Intelligence*

Affidávít, *Witness upon Oath*

Affínítý, *Relation*

Alabáster, *a Sort of Marble*

Alácrítý, *Cheerfulness*

Allegíance, *Obedience*

A'llégory, *a Figure in Rhetoric*

Allússíon, *a Hint, an Implication*

Ambítíon, *a Thirst after Greatness*

Analýssís, *Resolútion, an Unfolding*

Anáthema, *a solemn Curse*
 Anatomy, *a Dissection*
 Annuity, *a yearly Rent*
 Antagonist, *an Adversary*
 Antipathy, *natural Aversion*
 Antiquity, *Oldness*
 Anxiety, *Trouble of Mind*
 Apology, *an Excuse*
 Apostacy, *a falling from Religion*

Apostrophe, *a Mark or Comma*
 Architecture, *Art of Building*
 Arithmetic, *Science of Numbers*
 Artillery, *great Guns*
 Ascension, *an ascending*
 Asperity, *Roughness*
 Aspersión, *Slander*
 Astrology, *Prediction from the Stars*
 Astronomy, *Knowledge of the heavenly Bodies*

Auditory, *an Assembly of Hearers*

Authórity, *Rule or Power*

B

Barbarians, *barbarous People*
 Barometer, *a Weather Glass*
 Batalion, *a large Body of Men*
 Benefactor, *one who bestows a Benefit*

Benéficence, *Kindness*
 Benevolence, *Good Will*
 Benignity, *Goodness*
 Besection, *the Cutting in two*

Bréviary, *a Mass-Book*
 Británnia, *Great Britain*
 Brutality, *Beastliness*

Búrgomaster, *a Magistrate*

C

Calámitý, *Misfortune*

Calidity, *Heat*
 Captivity, *Slavery*
 Carnality, *Fleshliness*
 Carnation, *a Flower*
 Cásualty, *Chance*
 Celérity, *Swiftness*
 Célibacy, *single Life*
 Centúrian, *Captain of Soldiers*
 Céremony, *Formality*
 Certificate, *written Testimony*

Cessation, *a Ceasing*
 Chronology, *History of Time*
 Circumference, *the Circuit*
 Citation, *a Summons or Quoting*

Civility, *Courtesy*
 Coáction, *Compulsion*
 Coadjutor, *a Fellow-helper*
 Coaléscence, *a growing together*

Cognition, *a judging*
 Coherency, *Agreement*
 Cohesion, *a sticking together*
 Coition, *carnal Copulation*

Collation, *an Entertainment*
 Collection, *a Gathering*
 Collegiate, *a Fellow Student*
 Collision, *a dashing of Bodies*
 Collusion, *Deceit*

Combustion, *an Uproar*
 Comedian, *a Stage Player*
 Commentary, *an Interpretation*

Commissary, *a Church Officer*
 Commission, *a Trust*
 Commodity, *Goods*
 Commonálty, *common People*
 Commotion, *a Disturbance*
 Community, *a Society*

Compéndium, *an Abridgement*Cómpetency, *Sufficiency*Complácency, *Civility*Complexion, *Colour of the Face*Completion, *a fulfilling*Compression, *a pressing together*Compulsion, *Constraint*Compunction, *Remorse*Concavity, *inside Hollowness*Conception, *a conceiving*Concession, *a granting*Concinnity, *Aptness*Conclusion, *the End*Concoction, *Digestion*Concupiscence, *Lust, Desire*Condénsity, *Thickness*Conformity, *Compliance*Congruity, *Agreeableness*Conjunction, *Union with*Connection, *Relation to*Confectary, *a Consequence*Conservátor, *a Keeper*Consistory, *a Spiritual Court*Contagion, *Infection*Contention, *Strife*Contingency, *an Accident*Contraction, *a drawing together*Contrition, *unfeigned Sorrow*Cóntumacy, *Stubbornness*Contúmely, *Reproach*Contusion, *a Bruise*Convention, *an Assembly*Convexity, *outside Roundness*Corollary, *a Consequence*Córpuency, *Grossness of Body*Corrófion, *a gnawing*Corruption, *Rottenness*Credentials, *Letters of Credit*Credulity, *Readiness to believe*

D

Damnation, *the Punishment of Hell Torments*Debauchery, *Lewdness*Deception, *a deceiving*Decision, *a determining*Declension, *a decaying*Declivity, *Steepness*Decoction, *a Seething*Decursion, *a running down*Decussion, *a shaking down*Deduction, *a taking from*Defluxion, *a flowing down*Deformity, *Ugliness*Dejection, *a casting down*Délucy, *Niceness, Tenderness*Democracy, *Government by the People*Demoniac, *one possessed by the Devil*Depression, *a pressing down*Derision, *a mocking*Descension, *a descending*Desertion, *a forsaking*Desperado, *a desperate Fellow*Despóndency, *a despairing*Detrusion, *a thrusting down*Dexterity, *Readiness, Skill*Diagonal, *a slant Line*Digestion, *Concoction*Dimension, *the just Measure*Directory, *that which directs*Disagrément, *Discord*Discómfiture, *Overthrow*Discretion, *Wisdom*Discussion, *an Examination*Disjunction, *a disjoining*Disloyalty, *Unfaithfulness*Dismission, *a sending away*Dispanfion, *a spreading abroad*Dispariy, *Unlikeness*

Disperſion, <i>a ſpreading, &c.</i>	Exécutor, <i>one who executes a</i>
Diſſention, <i>Strife</i>	<i>Perſon's Will</i>
Diſſuaſion, <i>a perſuading a-</i>	Exemption, <i>a Privilege</i>
<i>gainſt</i>	E'xigency, <i>Need</i>
Diſunion, <i>Diviſion</i>	Expansion, <i>a ſpreading abroad</i>
Diverſity, <i>Variety</i>	Extension, <i>a ſtretching out</i>
Docility, <i>Teachableneſs</i>	Extortion, <i>unlawful Gain</i>
Donation, <i>a Grant</i>	Extraction, <i>a drawing out</i>
Doxology, <i>a divine Hymn</i>	Extruſion, <i>a driving out</i>
Duration, <i>Continuance</i>	

E

Ebriety, *Drunkenneſs*
 Edition, *Publication of a Book*
 E'fficacy, *Force, Virtue*
 Effigies, *Image, Likeneſs*
 Effuſion, *a pouring out*
 Emergency, *Casualty*
 E'minency, *Excellency*
 E'miſſary, *a Spy*
 Emotion, *a moving*
 Empyreum, *the higheſt Hea-*
ven
 Encomium, *Commendation*
 Enormity, *Heinouſneſs*
 Enthuſiaſt, *one who ſanctifies him-*
ſelf inſpired
 E'picuriſm, *Gluttony*
 Epiphany, *the 12th Day after*
Chriſtmas
 Epitome, *a ſhort Account*
 Equality, *Likeneſs*
 Equation, *a making equal*
 Ereption, *a raiſing upright*
 Eruption, *a breaking out*
 Eſcutcheon, *a Coat of Arms*
 Eviſion, *a Shift or Escape*
 Eviction, *a Conviſion*
 Exaction, *an unjuſt Demand*
 E'xcellency, *a Title of Honour*
 Excluſion, *a ſhutting out*
 Excursion, *a Ramble*

F

Facility, *Eaſineſs*
 Fébruary, *the ſecond Month*
 Fecúndity, *Fruitfulneſs*
 Ferocity, *Fierceneſs*
 Fertility, *Plentifulneſs*
 Fidelity, *Faithfulneſs*
 Fixation, *a fixing*
 Flátulency, *Windineſs*
 Fluídity, *a flowing*
 Formality, *Ceremony*
 Formation, *a faſhioning*
 Foundation, *the loweſt Part*
 Fragility, *Brittlenesſs*
 Fraternity, *Brotherhood*
 Fraudulency, *Deceitfulneſs*
 Frigidity, *Coldneſs, Impotency*
 Frugality, *Thriftineſs*
 Fruition, *Enjoyment*
 Fruſtration, *a diſappointing*
 Fumidity, *Smoakineſs*
 Furacity, *Thievishneſs*
 Futurity, *the Time to come*

G

Garrulity, *Talkativeſs*
 Gelidity, *Coldneſs*
 Gentility, *good Breeding*
 Geography, *a Deſcription of*
the Earth
 Geometry, *a Science, the mea-*
ſuring of Lines and Figures

Gibbosity, <i>a bunching out</i>	Inadvertence, <i>Heedlessness</i>
Gilliflower, <i>a July Flower</i>	Inanity, <i>Emptiness</i>
Gladiator, <i>a Fencer</i>	Incision, <i>a Gash or Cut</i>
Gradation, <i>a going Step by Step</i>	Incurſion, <i>an Inroad of Soldiers</i>
Grammarians, <i>a Teacher of Grammar</i>	Indignity, <i>an Affront</i>
Gratuity, <i>a Reward</i>	Induction, <i>a leading into</i>
H	Inaptitude, <i>Unaptness</i>
Haberdasher, <i>a Seller of small Wares</i>	Inferiors, <i>Persons of a lower Rank</i>
Habitment, <i>Cloathing</i>	Infinity, <i>Endlessness</i>
Hilarity, <i>Chearfulness</i>	Infirmity, <i>a House for Sick</i>
Homology, <i>Proportion, Likeness</i>	Infirmity, <i>Weakness</i>
Hostility, <i>open War</i>	Infusion, <i>a pouring out</i>
Humanity, <i>Courtesy</i>	Ingratitude, <i>Unthankfulness</i>
Humidity, <i>Moisture</i>	Injection, <i>a casting in</i>
Hyperbole, <i>an Expression beyond the Truth</i>	Injunction, <i>a Command</i>
Hypocrisy, <i>Deceit</i>	Inquietude, <i>Restlessness</i>
Hypothesis, <i>a Supposition</i>	Inscription, <i>a written Title</i>
J and I	Insertion, <i>a putting in</i>
Jactation, <i>a vain boasting</i>	Inspection, <i>Insight</i>
Identity, <i>Sameness</i>	Integrity, <i>Honesty</i>
Idiotism, <i>Simplicity</i>	Intention, <i>Design</i>
Idolatry, <i>Idol Worship</i>	Intrusion, <i>a thrusting one's self into Company</i>
Ignominy, <i>Dis honour, Shame</i>	Inversion, <i>a turning</i>
Illation, <i>an Inference</i>	L
Illusion, <i>Sham or Cheat</i>	Laxation, <i>a Loosening</i>
Immensities, <i>Boundlessness</i>	Legality, <i>Lawfulness</i>
Immodesty, <i>Wantonness</i>	Legerdemain, <i>Slight of Hand</i>
Immunity, <i>Freedom</i>	Legislator, <i>a Law-giver</i>
Imparity, <i>Inequality</i>	Licentiate, <i>one who has a Licence</i>
Impediment, <i>Hindrance</i>	Limpidity, <i>Clearness</i>
Impiety, <i>Ungodliness</i>	Lineament, <i>Mark in the Form, Feature</i>
Impotency, <i>Weakness</i>	Literature, <i>Learning</i>
Impression, <i>Stamp</i>	Locality, <i>the being of a Thing in a Place</i>
Improbability, <i>Dishonesty</i>	Logician, <i>one who reasons well</i>
Impunity, <i>Freedom from Punishment</i>	Longevity, <i>long Life</i>
	Lubricity, <i>Slipperiness</i>

M

Magician, *Conjurer*
Magistracy, *Office of a Magistrate*
Malignity, *Ill-nature*
Manifesto, *a Declaration*
Máthematics, *the Science of Numbers, Magnitude, &c.*
Matrimony, *Marriage*
Matúritý, *Ripeness*
Máyoralty, *Office of a Mayor*
Memorial, *that which serves to bring to Remembrance*

Meridian, *a Circle on the Globe*
Misdemeanor, *an Offence*
Mónastery, *a College of Monks*
Monition, *a Warning*
Morality, *Virtue, Duty*
Mundanity, *Worldliness*
Mutation, *a Changing*

N

Narrátion, *a Relation*
Nativity, *Birth*
Naturalist, *one skilled in natural causes*
Necromancy, *Conjuring*
Negation, *a denying*
Neutrality, *Indifference*
Nictation, *winking with the Eye*
Nobility, *Nobleness of Birth*
Non-entity, *a Thing not in Being*
Non-residence, *Failure of Residence*
Nutrition, *Nourishment*

O

Objéction, *a Replying against*
Oblation, *an Offering*
Obliquity, *Crookedness*
Oblivion, *Forgetfulness*
Obscenity, *unclean Speech*

Obscúritý, *Darkness, Privacy*
Obstinacy, *Stubbornness*
Obstruction, *Hindrance*
Oeconomy, *Family Government good Management*
Optation, *a Desiring*
Oration, *a public Speech*
O'rator, *the Art of Eloquence*
Original, *the first Beginning*
Orthography, *true Writing*

P

Páralogism, *a false Argument*
Parsimony, *Sparingness*
Partition, *a Division*
Pát-imony, *an Inheritance*
Patriotism, *Love of our Country*
Pavillion, *a Tent of State*
Peninsula, *an Half Island*
Penultima, *the last Syllable but one*

Percussion, *a Striking*
Perdition, *utter Ruin*
Perplexity, *Doubtfulness*
Pérsévérance, *Constancy*
Perversion, *a seducing from*
Petition, *a Request*
Philology, *the Study of Languages*

Philosophy, *the Knowledge of natural and moral Things*
Phlebotomy, *Blood-letting*
Physician, *a Doctor of Physic*
Plantation, *a Settlement*
Plurality, *more than one*
Poetáster, *a sorry Poet*
Pollution, *Uncleanness*
Position, *Place or Situation*
Précaution, *Fore-warning, Notice, &c.*
Precession, *a going before*

Prédiction, *a foretelling*Predeceſſor, *one who was in Place before*Pre-éminence, *Advantage*Prerogative, *Privilege*Préſbytery, *Eldership*Preſumption, *Boldneſs*Pretenſion, *Claim*Prevention, *Hindrance*Probation, *Proof, Trial*Proceſſion, *a ſolemn March*Proclivity, *Proneneſs to a Thing*Procurator, *a Solicitor*Produktion, *a bringing forth*Profeſſion, *a Calling or Trade*Proſicient, *one who has made a Progreſs in any Art, &c.*Progreſſion, *a going forward*Prolixity, *Tediouſneſs*Promontory, *a riſing Ground*Promotion, *a Preferment*Propenſity, *Inclination of Mind*Propinquity, *Nearneſs*Proportion, *Agreement*Proprietor, *the proper Owner*Propriety, *Fitness*Proſperity, *Success, Happineſs*Protection, *Defence*Proteſtantiſm, *the Religion of Proteſtants*Protuberance, *a ſwelling out*Proviſion, *Food*Proximity, *Nearneſs*Pulſation, *a Beating of the Pulse*Punctilio, *a Trifle*Purgation, *a Cleanſing*Purgatory, *a Place of Punishment*

Q

Quatérnion, *the Number Four*Quotation, *a Quoting*

R

Rapidity, *Swiftness*Reality, *the Truth of a Matter*Receptacle, *a Storehouse*Reddition, *a reſtoring again*Redemption, *a Ransoming*Reduction, *a Reducing*Refection, *a Refreshing*Reflection, *Meditation*Refraction, *a Bending*Regulátor, *that which directs*Rejection, *a caſting off*Reimbúrlement, *a paying back*Relación, *Kindred, alſo a Rehearsal or Likeneſs*Religion, *the Worſhip of God*Remiſſion, *Forgiveneſs*Repugnancy, *Reluctance*Retriktion, *Restraint*Reſumption, *a reſuming*Retention, *a retaining*Retortion, *a returning back*Reverſion, *Right of Inheritance*Re-union, *uniting again*Rogation, *an asking*Rotation, *a turning round*Rotundity, *Roundneſs*Ruſticity, *Clowniſhneſs*

S

Sagacity, *Sharpneſs of Wit*Sánctimony, *Holineſs*Satiety, *Fulneſs*Scrutation, *a Searching*Secluſion, *a ſhutting out*Sécretary, *a Writer*Secrétion, *a ſeparating*Security, *Safety*Seduction, *a miſleading*Sémicircle, *a Half Circle*Seminary, *a Nurſery*Sensation, *a perceiving by Senſe*

- Seraglio, a Place for Concubines
 Servility, the Condition of Slaves
 Severity, Strictness
 Similitude, Likeness
 Simplicity, Honesty, Foolishness
 Sincerity, Uprightness
 Sobriety, prudent Carriage
 Society, Company, Conversation
 Solemnity, a solemn Action
 Solidity, Soundness, Hardness
 Soliloquy, a talking to one's self
 Solution, a resolving a Question
 Sovereignty, supreme Power
 Stability, Firmness, Continuance
 Stationer, a Seller of Paper
 Statuary, a Carver of Images
 Stolidity, Foolishness
 Stupidity, Dullness
 Subjection, Dependence
 Sublimity, Loftiness, Height
 Submission, a yielding to
 Subtraction, a taking one Number from another
 Subversion, Ruin, Destruction
 Succession, a coming after
 Sudation, a sweating
 Suggestion, a putting in Mind
 Superstructure, that which is built upon something
 Supervisor, a Surveyor
 Suppression, a putting a Stop to
 Supremacy, chief Authority
 Suspension, a ceasing
- T
- Tardiloquy, Slowness of Speech
 Tautology, a repeating over again
 Taxation, a laying on of Taxes
 Temerity, Rashness
 Temperature, Disposition
 Temptation, Enticement
 Tenuity, Smallness
 Territory, a Compass of Land
 Theodolite, an Instrument for surveying Land
 Theology, Divinity
 Timidity, Fearfulness
 Tradition, a delivering down
 Traduction, a defaming
 Tranquility, Quietness of Mind
 Transcription, a writing over again
 Transfusion, a pouring out
 Transgression, a Violation
 Transition, a passing from one to another
 Translation, a removing
 Trapezium, a four sided Figure
 Tributary, one that pays Tribute
 Trisyllable, three Syllables
 Tuition, Care of Education
 Tumidity, a Swelling
- V and U
- Vacation, being at Leisure
 Vacuity, Emptiness
 Validity, Strength, Power
 Ubiquity, a being in all Places
 Vegetables, Plants, Herbs, &c.
 Velocity, Swiftness
 Veracity, speaking Truth
 Vermillion, a fine red Colour
 Versifier, a Maker of Verses
 Viaticum, a Popish Sacrament for the Sick
 Vibration, a beating or shaking
 Vicinity, Neighbourhood

Intermix, *to mix with*
 Interpose, *to intermeddle*
 Interpret, *to explain*
 Interrupt, *to hinder, to stop*
 Intersect, *to cut in two*
 Interperse, *to scatter between*
 Intervene, *to come between*
 I'ntimate, *to shew*
 Intitle, *to give Right to*
 Introduce, *to bring in*
 Invéigle, *to allure, to entice*
 Invìron, *to encompass round*
 I'nvocate, *to call upon*
 Irritate, *to provoke, to stir up*
 Justify, *to clear one's self*

L

Lácerate, *to tear in Pieces*
 Levigate, *to make plain*

M

Macerate, *to make clean*
 Magnify, *to enlarge*
 Manacle, *to bind or fetter*
 Mediate, *to intercede*
 Medicate, *to heal, to cure*
 Meditate, *to think upon*
 Mention, *to take Notice of*
 Methodize, *to put in Order*
 Miscárry, *not to succeed*
 Misconstrue, *to interpret a-*
miss

Mitigate, *to pacify, to ease*
 Modify, *to shape, to qualify*
 Mollify, *to make soft*
 Mortify, *to grow dead*
 Multiply, *to increase*

N

Nauseate, *to loath, to abhor*
 Nominate, *to appoint*
 Notify, *to make known*
 Nullify, *to make void*
 Numerate, *to count, or number*

O

O'bligate, *to bind or oblige*
 Occupy, *to possiss or use*
 Operate, *to work*

P

Palliate, *to disguise or cover*
 Paraphrase, *to explain*
 Penetrate, *to drive into*
 Perforate, *to pierce through*
 Perpetrate, *to commit*
 Persevere, *to continue stedfast*
 Pérsonate, *to represent a Per-*
son

Petrify, *to turn into Stone*
 Pinion, *to pin or bind fast*
 Pre-exist, *to be before-hand*
 Prohibit, *to forbid*
 Promulgate, *to make public*
 Próstitute, *to expose*
 Putrify, *to corrupt*

Q

Qualify, *to make fit*

R

Radicate, *to take Root*
 Rarify, *to make thin*
 Ratify, *to confirm*
 Re-admit, *to receive again*
 Re-assign, *to make over again*
 Recognize, *to take Knowledge*
of

Recollect, *to call to Mind*
 Recommend, *to commit to, or*
speak well of

Recreate, *to divert*
 Réctify, *to correct, to amend*
 Redouble, *to double again*

Régulate, *to set in Order*
 Re-embark, *to take Shipping*
again

Reimburse, *to repay*
 Reinforce, *to strengthen*

D

Décénial, of ten Years
 Declarative, which serves to declare
 Deficient, wanting
 Definitive, decisive, positive
 Delectable, delightful
 Deliberate, prudent, advised
 Delicious, pleasant to the Taste
 Delirious, light-headed
 Deposited, trusted with
 Determine, positive
 Detestable, vile, to be hated
 Dilatory, full of Delay
 Disaffected, not pleased with
 Distributive, which serves to distribute
 Dissoluble, which may be dissolved
 Divisible, that may be divided

Fórmidable, dreadful
 Fortúitious, accidental
 Fundamental, principal
 G

Deducible that may be inferred
 Deficient, wanting
 Definitive, decisive, positive
 Delectable, delightful
 Deliberate, prudent, advised
 Delicious, pleasant to the Taste
 Delirious, light-headed
 Deposited, trusted with
 Determine, positive
 Detestable, vile, to be hated
 Dilatory, full of Delay
 Disaffected, not pleased with
 Distributive, which serves to distribute
 Dissoluble, which may be dissolved
 Divisible, that may be divided

Génération, begotten, produced
 Granivorous, feeding on grain
 H

Habitable, that may be dwelt in
 Habitual, customary
 Harmonious, agreeable
 Heretical, not confirmed in the true faith
 Héterodox, differing from the general Opinion
 Histórico, belonging to History
 Hónorary, belonging to Honor
 Horizóntal, level
 Hóspitable, friendly
 Hydópical, troubled with a Dropsy

E

I and J

Effeminate, womanish
 Egregious, singular, rare, great
 Elaborate, done with Exactness
 Elliptical, belonging to an oval
 Episcopal, belonging to a Bishop
 Equivalent, of equal worth
 Erroneous, full of Error
 Essential, necessary
 Execrable, hateful, accursed
 Exorbitant, extravagant
 Expedient, necessary
 Extempore, without study
 Facétious, pleasant, witty
 Fallacious, deceitful
 Familiar, free
 Fictitious, feigned, counterfeited
 Figurative, spoken by Figures
 Ilberal, niggardly
 Illiterate, unlearned
 Illustrious, noble, renowned
 Imitable, which may be imitated
 Immóderate, excessive
 Immutable, unchangeable
 Impartial, just, equal
 Impassable, not to be passed
 Impatient, hasty
 Impenitent, not repenting
 Imperials belonging to an Empire
 Imperious, haughty, proud
 Impertinent, filthy, troublesome
 Impetuous, violent
 Implacable, not to be appeased
 Importunate, troublesome

F

G

Impregnable, *not to be taken*Improbable, *unlikely*Inanimate, *without life*Incestuous, *guilty of Incest*Incohérent, *not agreeing*Incómpetent, *not fit*Incongruous, *unsuitable*Inconsistent, *not suiting*Incontinent, *unchaste*Incredible, *beyond Belief*Indeliable, *not to be blotted out*Indépéndant, *not depending*Indifférent, *unconcerned*Indurable, *that may be endured*Industrious, *diligent*Ineffable, *unspeakable*Infallible, *that cannot err*Infectious, *apt to infect*Inflexible, *not to be bent*Ingenious, *sharp, witty*Ingenuous, *free, sincere*Inglorious, *disbonourable*Initial, *the first of all*Injurious, *hurtful*Inoffensive, *harmless*Insatiate, *unsatisfied*Insidious, *treacherous*Intelligent, *understanding*Intemperate, *immoderate*Intermúral, *between two Walls*Intractable, *Ungovernable*Invidious, *envious*Invincible, *not to be overcome*Ironical, *sneering*Irresolute, *unresolved*Irreverent, *unmannerly*Judicious, *wise, discreet.*

L

Laborious, *painful*Lascivious, *wanton, lustful*Legitimate, *born in Wedlock*Libidinous, *lustful*Licentious, *rude, disorderly*Loquacious, *full of talk*Luxurient, *wanton, abounding*

M

Magnanimous, *courageous*Magnificent, *stately*Malevolent, *full of Hatred*Malicious, *spiteful*Matériel, *momentuous*Mechanical, *relative to Mechanics*Méditative, *thoughtful*Melancholy, *sad, pensive*Mercenary, *greedy of Gain*Methóical, *agreeable to Method*Military, *warlike*Miraculous, *wonderful*Mortiferous, *deadly*Munificent, *bounteous*

N

Návigable, *fit for ships*Necéssitous, *needy*Noctvagant, *Night-wondering*Notorious, *publicly known*Numerical, *denoting numbers*

O

Obedient, *submissive*Obnoxious, *subject to punishment*Obsequious, *dutiful*Octangular, *having 8 Angles*Officious, *obliging*Omnipotent, *all-powerful*Omnipresent, *every where present*Omniscient, *all-knowing*

Ordinary, common

Oriental, eastern

Outrageous, fierce, violent

P

Palatable, pleasant to the taste

Paróchial, of a Parish

Particular, proper, peculiar

Parturient, ready to bring forth

Peculiar, particular, singular

Penurious, niggardly, covetous

Péremptory, absolute, positive

Perfidious, false, treacherous

Pernicious, hurtful

Political, belonging to Govern-
ment

Pontifical, Pope-like

Posterior, latter

Potential, powerful

Practicable that may be prac-
tised

Precarious, uncertain

Precipitate, over hasty

Predominant, ruling over

Pre-existent, being before

Préferable, that is to be pre-
ferred before another

Préparative, which serves to
prepare

Preposterous, absurd

Prodigious, wonderful

Promiscuous, confused

Prophetical, belonging to a
Prophet

Propitious, favourable

Provincial, of a Province

Prudential, wise

Q

Quadrupedal, four-footed

Quotidian, daily

R

Rapacious, ravenous

Rational, reasonable

Rebéllicious, disobedient

Reciprocal, mutual

Refractory, unruly, head-strong

Regenerate, born again

Remarkable, worthy of Note

Réputable, of good Repute

Respónsible, able, answerable

Restorative, of a strenthening
Nature

Revocable, that may be repealed

Rhetorical, eloquent

S

Sacraméntal, belonging to the
Sacrament

Salacious, lustful

Satirical, sharp, severe

Schismatical, guilty of Separat-
tion

Séasonable, done in Season

Sedentary, sitting

Seditious, factious

Sententious, full of pithy Sen-
tences

Separable, that may be separ-
ated

Septénial, of seven years

Sexennial, of six years

Significant, clear, expressive

Sociable, friendly

Solitary, lonesome

Solitious, full of care

Sophistical, captious, deceitful

Spiritual, divine

Spontaneous, free, voluntary

Subordinate, inferior

Subservient, helpful

Substantial, solid, wealthy

Sufficient, enough, capable

Sulphurous, full of Brimstone

Superior, uppermost

S uccéptible, <i>capable of any Im-</i> <i>pression</i>	Végitative, <i>belonging to Vég-</i> <i>tables</i>
S uspicious, <i>distrustful</i>	Venerable, <i>worthy of Reverence</i>
S ymbolical, <i>of the Nature of a</i> <i>Sign</i>	Vénereal, <i>lustful</i>
S ympathétic, <i>pertaining to</i> <i>Sympathy</i>	Vernacular, <i>natural</i>
S ynónimous, <i>of the same Signi-</i> <i>fication</i>	Vertiginous, <i>giddy</i>
	Vexatious, <i>troublesome</i>
	Vindicative, <i>belonging to an</i> <i>Apology or Defence</i>
T	Unanimous, <i>of one Mind</i>
S empestuous, <i>stormy</i>	Universal, <i>general</i>
T émporary, <i>for a Time</i>	Univocal, <i>of one Voice</i>
T enacious, <i>holding fast</i>	Unscriptural, <i>not according to</i> <i>Scripture</i>
T errestrial, <i>earthly</i>	Untenable, <i>not to be held by a</i> <i>Tenant</i>
T heatrical, <i>belonging to the</i> <i>Stage</i>	Voluntary, <i>free</i>
T olérable, <i>that may be endured</i>	Voluptuous, <i>given to Pleasure</i>
T ransfigured, <i>changed</i>	Voracious, <i>greedy</i>
T riangular, <i>belonging to, or in</i> <i>the Form of a Triangle</i>	Vulnerable, <i>that may be</i> <i>wounded</i>
T umultuous, <i>riotous</i>	Uxórious, <i>over fond of a Wife</i>
T yrannical, <i>Tyrant like</i>	
V and U	W
V áluable, <i>of great Price</i>	Warrantable, <i>justifiable</i>
V aria ble, <i>changeable</i>	

TABLE XI.

Verbs of four Syllables, accented and explained.

N. B. *These Words of four Syllables which cannot be found here look for in the two last Tables.*

A Bbréviate, <i>to make short</i>	Anticipate, <i>to prevent</i>
Abominate, <i>to abhor</i>	Appropriate, <i>to claim to one's self</i> <i>or to turn to one's own use</i>
Accelerate, <i>to put forward</i>	Affimulate, <i>to counterfeit</i>
Administer, <i>to add or give to</i>	Associate, <i>to join with</i>
Alienate, <i>to estrange from</i>	
Alleviate, <i>to ease or assuage</i>	C
Annihilate, <i>to bring to nothing</i>	Calumniate, <i>to slander</i>

Capacitate, to make capable
Capitulate, to come to terms
Characterize, to describe
Coagulate, to congeal
Commemorate, to celebrate
Commiserate, to join together
Congratulate, to rejoice with
Co-operate, to walk together
Corroborate, to strengthen

D

Debilitate, to weaken
Degenrate, to grow worse
Denominate, to give Name to
Denunciate, to denounce
Depopulate, to unpeople or spoil
Depreciate, to undervalue
Dilucidate, to make it clear
Discontinue, to leave off
Discriminate, to distinguish
Dissatisfy, to displease
Diversity, to make different

E

Enumerate, to reckon up
Evacuate, to empty
Evaporate, to breathe out
Extenuate, to mitigate
Exhilarate, to make chearful

I

Illuminate, to enlighten
Inaugurate, to invest, or instal

Incorporate, to mix together
Inebriate, to make drunk
Infatuate, to bewitch
Ingeminate, to redouble
Ingratiate, to get into Favour
Innoculate, to ingraft
Insinuate, to give a Hint of
Intoxicate, to make drunk
Invalidate, to make void

M

Méliorate, to make better
Monopolize, to engross

N

Necessitate, to force
Negociate, to traffick

O

Obliterate, to blot out

P

Predestinate, to decrees
Premeditate, to contrive before
hand

Preponderate, to out-weigh
Prevaricate, to shuffe, to act de-
ceitfully

Prognosticate, to foretell

R

Re-edify, to build again
Remunerate, to recompence
Reverbérate, to beat back

P A R T IV.

Containing several Things necessary to be known, for the further Improvement of the young Scholar in his Learning and Morals.

T A B L E I.

To make good I N K.

TAKE five Ounces of the best blue Nutgalls, break them in a Mortar, but not into small Pieces; then put the Galls into one Quart of clear Rain Water, or if this cannot be got, soft Spring Water; let them stand four or five Days, shaking them often. Then take two Ounces of white Gum Arabick, one Ounce of double refined Sugar, one Piece of Indigo, and put the same, and shake them well, and let them stand four or five Days more; then take two Ounces of good green Copperas, (the larger the better) and having first washed off the Filth, put it to the rest, and also a Piece of clear Allum, about as big as a Walnut, to set the Colour, and it will be fit for Use.

N. B. Put in a Glass of Brandy or Spirits, to keep it from freezing.

To make R E D I N K.

TAKE three Pints of stale Beer, (rather than Vinegar) and four Ounces of ground Brazil Wood; simmer them together for an Hour; then put in four Ounces of Roach Allum; and these three are to simmer together for Half an Hour; and then strain it through a Flannel, or Rag, and then add one Ounce of Gum Arabick; then bottle it up, and stop it down till used.

TABLE II. *Containing a Set of Alphabetical COPIES.*

- A. **A** Covetous Man is never satisfied.
Abundance, like Want, ruins many.
A Lad's Manner often shape his Fortune.
- B. By Diligence, and Care, you may learn to write fair.
Be wise and beware, and of blotting take Care.
- C. Command you may, your Mind from Play.
Contentment is the best Fortune.
- D. Duty, Fear, and Love, we owe to GOD above.
Demonstration is the best Way of Instruction.
- E. Every Plant and Flower, sets forth GOD's Power.
Examples oft prevail, when Arguments do fail.
- F. Fair Words are often followed by foul Deeds.
Frugality and Industry are the Hands of Fortune.
- G. Godliness with Contentment is great Gain.
Get what you get honestly, and use it frugally.
- H. He that swims in Sin, must sink in Sorrow.
He is always poor that is never contented.
- I. It is good to have a Friend, but bad to want one.
It is too late to spare when all is spent.
- J. Judge not of Things by their outward Appearance.
- K. Keep at a Distance from all bad Company.
Knowledge of GOD is the best Kind of Knowledge.
- L. Learn to live as you would wish to die.
Learning will stand your Friend when Riches fail.
- M. Many think not of living till they are near dying.
Many are led by the Nose more than by their Understanding.
- N. Nothing is certain in this uncertain World.
Never study to please others to ruin yourself.
- O. Opportunity lost cannot be recalled.
Omitting to do Good is committing of Evil.
- P. Poverty and Shame wait upon the Slothful.
Provide against the worst, and hope for the best.
- Q. Quiet-minded Men have always peace within.
Quench the burning Fire, of every bad Desire.
- R. Repentance comes too late when all is spent.
Remember thy Creator in the Days of thy Youth.
- S. Sin and Sorrow are constant Companions.
Some go fine and brave, only to play the Knave.

- T. Those who do nothing will soon learn to do Ill.
They never can be wise, that good Counsel despise.
- U. & V. Use soft Words and strong Arguments.
Union and Peace, make Discord cease.
Vice is always attended with Sorrow.
Virtue is our guiding Star to true Reason.
- W. Wanton Actions are very unseemly.
We dance well when Fortune plays.
- X. *Xenophon* counted the wise Man happy.
Xerxes wept at the Thoughts of Death.
- Y. Youth is full of Disorder, and Age of Infirmary.
Your Delight and care, should be to write fair.
- Z. Zeal in a good Cause deserves Applause.
Zeal when blind is religious Gunpowder.

T A B L E III.

VERSES *on particular OCCASIONS, proper for*
WRITING-PIECES.

1. CHRISTMAS-DAY.

WHAT Words, what Voices can we bring,
Which Way our Accents raise,
To welcome the mysterious King,
And sing a Saviour's Praise?
O 'tis too little all we can,
For this unbounded Love;
All that was ever wrote by Man,
Or sung in Hymns above.

2. *On our SAVIOUR's Crucifixion, or Good Friday.*

NO Songs of Triumph now be sung,
Cease all your sprightly Airs;
Let Sorrow silence every Tongue,
And Joy dissolve to Tears.
If at this Sight we don't repent,
What other Sight can move?
Ingrateful! shall we not relent,
And pay him Love with Love.

A N O T H E R.

DEAR Saviour, oh; what ails this Heart;
Sure 'tis of Stone, it cannot smart,
Nor yet relent the Death of thee,
Whose Death alone could ransom me!

Can I behold thy Pain so great,
Thy dying Sighs, thy bloody Sweat?
Canst thou pour forth such Streams for me,
And I not drop one Tear for thee?

3. *On EASTER-DAY:*

IF Angels sung a Saviour's Birth,
On that auspicious Morn;
Then let us imitate their Mirth,
Now he again is born.
Himself he humbled to the Grave,
Made Flesh like us: to shew
That we as certainly shall have
A Resurrection too.

4. *On WHIT-SUNDAY, or sending the Holy Ghost
commonly called Pentecost.*

HE's come, let every Knee be bent
All Hearts new Joy resume;
Let Nations sing with one Consent,
The COMFORTER is come.
O blessed Spirit! not a Soul
But does thy Influence feel!
Thou dost our darling Sins controul,
And fix our wav'ring Zeal.

A N O T H E R.

COME, HOLY SPIRIT, come and breathe
Thy spicy Odour on the Face
Or our dull Region here beneath,
And fill our Souls with thy sweet Grace.
Come and root out the pois'nous Weeds,
Which over-run and choak our Lives;
And in our Hearts plant thine own Seeds,
Whose quick'ning Pow'r our Spirit revive

T A B L E IV.

VERSES upon various OCCASIONS, proper for
WRITING-PIECES.

1. ADVICE.

LEARN to condemn all Praise betimes,
For Flatt'ry is the Nurse of Crimes.
With early Virtue plant thy Breath,
The specious Arts of Vice detest.

2. EDUCATION.

Youth, like soften'd Wax, with Ease will take
Those Images that first Impressions make:
If those are fair, their Actions will be bright;
If foul, they'll clouded be with Shades of Night.

3. VIRTUE.

Virtue's the chiefest Beauty of the Mind,
The noblest Ornament of Human-kind:
Virtue's our Safeguard, and our guiding Star,
That stirs up Reason when our Senses err.

4. RELIGION.

Religion prompts us to a future State,
The last Appeal from Fortune, and from Fate;
Where GOD's all-righteous Ways will be declar'd
The *Bad* meet Punishment, the *Good* Reward.

5. LEARNING.

From Art and Study true Content must flow,
For 'tis a God-like Attribute to know.
He most improves who studies with Delight,
And learns sound Morals, while he learns to write.

6. INDUSTRY.

Flee Sloth! the Canker of Good Sense and Parts,
Of Health, of Wealth, of Honour, and of Arts;
Those that court Fame must not their Senses please,
Her Chariot lags when drawn by Sloth and Ease.

7. IDLENESS.

The first Physicians by Debauch were made,
Excess began, and Sloth sustains the Trade.
By Work our long-liv'd Fathers earn'd their Food,
Toil strung their Nerves, and purify'd the Blood.

8. HONESTY.

8. HONESTY.

Convince the World that you are just and true,
Be just in all you say, and all you do;
Whatever be your Birth, your're sure to be
A Man of the first Magnitude to me.

9. CUSTOM.

Ill Customs by Degrees to Habits rise,
Ill Habits soon become exalted Vice:
Ill Customs gather by unseen Degrees,
As Brooks make Rivers, Rivers swell to Seas.

10. SWEARING.

Of all the nauseous complicated Crimes,
That both infect and stigmatize the Times;
There's none that can with impious Oaths compare,
Where Vice and Folly have an equal Share.

11. FRIENDSHIP.

Tell me, ye knowing and discerning few,
Where I may find a Friend both firm and true;
Who dares stand by me when in deep Distress,
And then his Love and Friendship most express

12. FRUGALITY.

Nor trivial Loss nor trivial Gain despise,
Mole Hills, if often heap'd, to Mountains rise;
Weigh ev'ry small Expence, and nothing waste,
Farthings, long sav'd, amount to Pounds at last.

13. GAMING.

All Cheats at Games keep gaping for their Prey,
Quarrels create, and Mischiefs follow Play;
It loses Time, disturbs the Mind and Sense,
Whilst Oaths and Lies are oft the Consequence,
And Murder, sometimes, follows Loss of Pence.

14. PRIDE.

Of all the Causes which conspire to blind
Man's erring Judgment, and misguide the Mind,
What the weak Head with strongest Bias rules,
Is *Pride*, the never-failing Vice of Fools.

A N O T H E R.

Whatever Nature has in Work deny'd,
She gives in large Recruits of needful *Pride*.
Pride, when Wit fails, steps in to our Defence,
And fills up all the mighty Void of Sense.

T A B L E V.

*A Collection of Alphabetical Sentences in Prose, proper for
WRITING-PIECES.*

ACTION keeps both the Soul and Body in Health, but Idleness corrupts and rusts the Mind and the Understanding: Thus a Man of good natural Parts and great Abilities, may, by Sloth, and Idleness, become so mean and despicable, as to be an Incumbrance to Society, and even a Burthen to himself.

Aurelius often used to say, that he would not part with that little he had learned for all the Gold in the World; and that he had more Satisfaction from what he had read and written, than from all the Victories he had won, and all the Realms he had conquered.

B. Be always cautious of that Man's Company who has no regard to his own Reputation; for 'tis evident, if he values not his own he will never mind yours.

Be always ready to communicate any Thing to your Friend, that may improve his Mind or his Morals. Knowledge, like Wealth, is a Talent given us of God; and as we have nothing but what we receive from him; we should imitate his Love to us, by being always ready and willing to communicate his Gifts to others.

Be very cautious of believing little Tales, and ill Reports of others; and far more cautious of reporting them; lest, upon strict Enquiry, they should prove false; and then Shame will not only attend thee for thy Folly, but thy Conscience will accuse thee of an Act of Injustice.

C. Children like young Twigs, may be bent any Way: Therefore all such as have the Care of them should instil into their little Minds early Notions of Piety and Virtue, as they naturally will grow as they are fashioned.

Compare the Miseries on Earth with the Joys of Heaven, and the Length of the one with the Eternity of the other; then will the Journey seem short and your Trouble little.

D. Discretion does not shew itself in Words only, but in all the Circumstances of Action: In short, it is the Handmaid of Providence, to guide and direct us in all the common Concerns of Life.

Do

Do as much Good as you can to all Mankind in general, as well to your Enemies as to your Friends; and what is not in your Power, pray GOD to do for them.

E. Education grounded on Good Principles, teaches us not to be overjoyed in Prosperity, nor too much dejected in Adversity. It will not suffer us to be dissolute in our Pleasure; and will keep us in our Anger from being transported to a Fury that is brutal.

Every Man is fond of Happiness: and yet how few are there that consider their eternal Welfare: This plainly shews how our corrupt Nature is at Variance with itself.

F. Friendship may very properly be called the Child of Love and Esteem: For it is a strong Tie, and an habitual Inclination between two Persons, to promote the real Good and Happiness of each other.

Few take ware to live well, but many to live long; though it is in a Man's Power (in all moral Duties) to do the former, but in none to do the latter.

G. Good-nature is Beneficence accompanied with good Sense: it is the Product of right Reason, which always gives Allowance for the common Failings of others, by considering that there is nothing perfect in Mankind.

GOD gives us the greatest Encouragement to be good, by promising us more Happiness than we can express, or all the World can afford; and he also declares, that if we continue in Sin, and disobey him, he will punish us for ever and ever. If then, neither these Promises nor Threatenings will do, we are unavoidably lost.

H. Humility is the grand Virtue that leads to Contentment; for it cuts off both the Envy and Malice of Inferiors and Equals, and makes us patiently bear the unjust Insults of Superiors.

He is not like to pass his Life with much Ease who gives heed to every Thing he hears: Therefore every wise Man will take Care that such dissonant Sounds shall go no further than in at one Ear and out at the other.

I. Idleness and Sloth, like Vultures, eat up our Health: For if we look back upon the Lives of our Forefathers, we shall find that their Vigour was owing to their Exercise, Sprightliness, Industry, and Activity.

Ingratitude must be a very great Sin, as it is quite contrary,

trary to the Nature of that Divine Being, who always delights in Mercy, and whose Vengeance always follows such as repay Evil for Good.

K. Knowledge fills the Mind with entertaining Views, and administers to it a perpetual Series of Gratifications. It gives Ease to Solitude, fills a public Station with suitable Abilities, and when it is mixed with Complacency, it adds Lustre to such as are possessed of it.

Keep such Company as you may improve, or that may improve you; and if you or your Companions cannot make one another better, rather leave than grow worse by them.

L. Lying may be thought convenient and profitable because not so soon discovered; but pray remember, the Evil of it is perpetual; for it brings a Person under everlasting Jealousy and Suspicion; so that they are not to be believed when they speak the Truth, nor trusted, when perhaps they mean honestly.

Labour not only to know what you ought, but to practise it: and be always ready to make others better by your good Advice; at least, be very careful not to make them worse by your bad Example.

M. Make the Study of the Sacred Scriptures your daily Practice, and principal Concern; and embrace the Doctrines contained in them, as the real Oracles of G.O.D, and the Dictates of that Spirit which cannot lie.

Moral Virtues themselves, without Religion, are cold, lifeless, and insipid; and it is very evident, that the latter far surpasses the former: For a Man may be moral and not religious; but no Man can be truly religious without being moral.

N. Never try to be diverting without being useful; say nothing that may offend a chaste Ear, nor suffer a rude Jest to intrude upon good Manners; for the Practice of Indecency not only discovers Wickedness, but even the very Want of common Sense.

Never try to make Confusion by telling Tales, nor be an officious Witness between Parties; 'tis Time enough when you are asked, and then remember always to speak the real Truth, and let not Power or Fear, or any Thing bias you to tell a known and wilful Lie, to please or prejudice either

O. Oppor-

O. Opportunity lost cannot be recalled ; therefore 'tis the highest Wisdom in Youth, to make all the sensible Improvements they can in their early Days ; for a young overgrown Duncce seldom makes a Figure in any Branch of Learning in his old Days.

P. Pleasure and Recreation are really necessary to relax our Minds and Bodies from too much Labour, and constant Attention ; but then they should be such as are innocent as well as diverting.

Pitch upon such a Course of Life as is excellent and praise-worthy, and Custom will soon make it both easy and delightful.

Q. Quiet-minded Men have always Peace within ; for though the natural Passions of human Nature do accompany them, yet they are always calm and easy, because they are ever content with the Dispensations of Divine Providence.

Quarrellsome People are always at War, and they are often captious and contentious, even in the most inoffensive Company ; so that it is a great Mark of Wisdom (for once) to let them have their own Way ; but it will still be a greater Sign of Wisdom, so to mark them, as not to be abused a second Time.

R. Religion of itself never hinders us from any Duty ; for it actually makes Men in Public Affairs more serviceable ; it makes Governors apter to rule with a good Conscience, and Inferiors, for Conscience Sake, more willing to obey.

Riches, State, and Supremacy, can procure us only a customary Respect, and make us the Idols of an unthinking Crowd ; while Knowledge and Learning will always recommend us to the Love of such as are in a superior Class, who always esteem the Merit of a Man's Understanding far more than the bare Sound of Birth and Fortune.

S. Superiority, softened with Complacency and good Breeding, makes a Man equally beloved and admired ; but being joined to, and mixed with, a severe and morose Temper, it makes a Man more to be feared than respected.

Some People are lost for want of good Advice, others for want of giving good Heed to it ; and some there are that take up a Resolution before-hand never to mend.

T. Tis

T. 'Tis the Duty of Parents, Masters, and Guardians, to infuse into the untainted Youth, early Notions of Justice and Honour, that so the Advantages of good Parts may not take an evil Turn, or be perverted to base and unworthy Purposes.

There is no Safety nor Security in wicked wompany, where the Good are often made bad, and the Bad always worse: If your Business indeed calls you into such Company, go you must; but take Care you do not stay long.

U. Useful Attainments in your early Days will procure you great Advantage in Maturity; of which Writing and Arithmetic are the two greatest.

Use the Gifts and Blessings of Providence with so much Prudence and Caution, that they may not tempt you to forget yourself, nor despise your Inferiors: And consider while you enjoy so much, how little you deserve.

V. Vicious Men may divert us, and crafty Men betray us, for their own Interest; but it is only among sober, wise and just Men, that we can find Friendship, and a lasting Entertainment.

W. We often rise one above another in the Esteem of the World, according to the real Want or Advantage of a liberal Education.

We may as well expect that GOD should make us rich without Industry, as make us good without our constant Endeavours.

We are in nothing more unhappy, than in not being truly sensible of our own Happiness in the Favour of GOD, under a free and easy Administration.

X. *Xenophon* commended the *Persians* for the prudent Education of their Children, who would not suffer them to effeminate their Minds with idle and amorous Stories; being fully convinced of the Danger of adding Weight to the Bias of corrupted Nature.

Y. You may as well feed a Man without a Mouth, as give good Advice to one who has no Disposition to receive it, and whose Sent and Inclination is only to Wickedness.

Sher

Short GRACES and PRAYERS for little Children, &c.

GRACES before MEAT.

Pray God bleſs it to me. *Amen.*

Pray God bleſs it to me for *Jeſus Chriſt's* Sake. *Amen.*

After MEAT.

Thank God for what I have received. *Amen.*

Thank God and my Father and Mother for my Dinner
[Breakfaſt or Supper]. *Amen.*

Before MEAT.

Sanctify, O Lord, we beſeech thee, theſe thy Creatures
to our Uſe, and us to thy Service, for *Jeſus Chriſt* his
Sake. *Amen.*

After MEAT.

For theſe and all other Mercies God's holy Name be
bleſſed and praized, now and for ever. *Amen.*

Short PRAYERS for INFANTS, &c.

MORNING.

Thank God for a good Night's Reſt. *Amen.*

I return thee humble and hearty Thanks, O Lord, for
preſerving me this Night from Fire and from ſudden Death.
Amen.

At NIGHT.

Pray God ſend me a good Night's Reſt. *Amen.*

Receive my humble and hearty Thanks, O Lord, for
preſerving me this Day from all Evil, and ſend me a good
Night's Reſt, for *Jeſus Chriſt* his Sake. *Amen.*

To theſe the Children may add :

Pray Father (Mother, &c.) pray to God to bleſs me, and
make me a true and faithful Servant unto my Life's End.
Amen.

MORNING PRAYER for YOUTH.

O Lord, our heavenly Father, Almighty and Everlaſting
God, who haſt ſafely brought me to the Beginning of this
Day, defend me in the ſame with thy mighty Power, and
grant that this Day we fall into no Sin, neither run into any
Kind of Danger ; but that all my Doings may be ordered
by thy Government, to do always that which is righteous in
thy Sight, through *Jeſus Chriſt* our Lord. *Amen.*

EVEN-

EVENING PRAYER.

Pardon, O Lord, I beseech thee, those Sins I have committed against thy Divine Majesty this Day; and by thy great Mercy defend me from all Perils and Dangers of this Night, for the Love of thy only Son, our Saviour, *Jesus Christ*. *Amez.*

N. B. Though I have made Choice of two Prayers, I mean not to give Offence to any, nor to dictate to others what they are to teach their Children; I only do it to set some Pattern and Example, and hope it will be carefully followed in some Sort or other. And I think it would be very proper in all public Schools to have some good and suitable Prayer (not long by any Means) which should be read sometimes by the Master, and sometimes by one of the best Readers in the School.

If it should be asked what sort of Form of Prayer I mean, I answer, That besides the common Form of acknowledging God's Greatness, confessing Sins, calling upon him for future Mercies, and returning Thanks for those already received, &c. there should be also Petitions for the King and Nation in general, and a particular Sentence or two, to return GOD Thanks for the inestimable Blessing of having Liberty to exercise our Religion, and serve God at all Times in any Place; and also begging of him a perpetual Continuance of the Protestant Succession, &c. &c. This I think so highly necessary, that I am persuaded that many Children and grown-up Persons, have been led Captives to Superstition and Idolatry, for Want of knowing this to be their real Duty; and I am also fully convinced, that it would be of great Service to the rising Generation, as it would naturally arm them against the crafty and pernicious Designs and Attempts of Popish Emissaries, and learn them in due Time to make a true Distinction between religious Liberty, and Popish Slavery. Thus Religion and Learning would go Hand in Hand.

PART V. TABLE I.

A Chronological Account of remarkable Things before the Birth of Christ.

THE Creation of the World	4047
Noah's Flood	2350
Sodom and Gomorrah burnt	1604
Moses born	1574
The ten Plagues of Egypt	1494
The ten Commandments given	1446

Walls of <i>Jericho</i> fell down	1445
The Sun stood still at <i>Joshua's</i> Word	1457
<i>Troy</i> taken and destroyed by the <i>Greeks</i>	1188
<i>Saul</i> anointed King over <i>Israel</i>	1098
<i>David</i> anointed King	1066
<i>Solomon</i> anointed King	1018
<i>Solomon's</i> Temple begun	1017
The Temple finished	1015
<i>Jerusalem</i> and the Temple destroyed	591
<i>Daniel</i> in the Den of Lions	541
The Temple rebuilt	519
<i>Alexander</i> the Great died	326
<i>Jerusalem</i> taken by <i>Pompey</i> , and delivered to the <i>Romans</i>	66
<i>Herod</i> declared King of <i>Judea</i>	43
He seizes <i>Jerusalem</i> , and commits Outrages	40
<i>Herod</i> rebuilds the Temple	21
<i>John</i> the Baptist born before our Saviour 6 Months.	
✠ If you add the present Year, viz. 1789, to any of their Numbers, you have the Time how long since. Thus, 1789 added to 4047, makes 5836 Years since the Creation, &c.	

T A B L E II.

✠ *Chronological Account of remarkable Things since the Birth of Christ.*

THE Resurrection of <i>Jesus Christ</i> was after his Birth	33
<i>Jerusalem</i> and the Temple destroyed by <i>Titus</i>	70
Christianity triumphs under <i>Constantine</i>	313
Pope <i>Boniface</i> Head of the Church	606
<i>Mahomet</i> sets up for a Saviour at <i>Mecca</i>	872
<i>England</i> conquered by the <i>Dane</i>	1012
Arts and Sciences first taught at <i>Cam idg</i>	1110
First War between <i>England</i> and <i>France</i>	1119
The Mariner's Compass first invented	1300
The first Use of Guns	1380
<i>Martin Luther</i> first confutes Popery	1517
<i>England</i> separates from the Church of <i>Rome</i>	
<i>Spanish</i> great Armada defeated	1588
Powder-Plot, called Gunpowder-Treason	1505
New River Water brought from <i>Ware</i> to <i>London</i>	1613
Died	

Died of the Plague at <i>London</i> 25,417	1625
Died of the Plague at <i>London</i> 68,586	1665
The great Fire at <i>London</i> , which burnt 13,000 Houses, besides 89 Churches, and many other new Edifices	1666
Eleven Days successive Snow	1674
A very great womet	1680
A Frost for thirteen Weeks	1684
A terrible high Wind, <i>Nov.</i> 26	1703
The great and total Eclipse of the Sun, <i>April</i> , 22	1715
Rebellion in the North	1715
The surprising Meteor and Signs in the Air	1719
<i>Flamsteed</i> , the great Astronomer, died	1719
Sir <i>Isaac Newton</i> died	1727
A severe Frost for nine Weeks, <i>Dec.</i> 24	1739
A splendid Comet from <i>December</i> to <i>February</i>	1743
The Rebels defeated at <i>Culloden</i> by the Duke of <i>Cam-</i> <i>berland</i> , <i>April</i> 16	1746
Old Style ceased, <i>Sep.</i> 2	1752
<i>Minorca</i> taken, <i>May</i> 20	1756
Admiral <i>Byng</i> shot, <i>March</i> , 14	1757
<i>Louisburgh</i> taken from the <i>French</i> , <i>July</i> 22	1758
A compleat Victory gained over the <i>French</i> in <i>Germany</i> by Prince <i>Ferdinand</i> , <i>August</i> , 1	1759
King <i>George II.</i> died <i>October</i> 25	1760
<i>Belleisle</i> taken from the <i>French</i> , <i>June</i> 7	1761
King <i>George III.</i> and Queen <i>Charlotte</i> crowned <i>Sept.</i> 22	1761
War declared with <i>Spain</i> , <i>Jan.</i> 4	1762
Prince of <i>Wales</i> born <i>August</i> 12	1762
<i>Havannah</i> taken, <i>August</i> 19	1762
Peace proclaimed between <i>England</i> , <i>France</i> , and <i>Spain</i> , <i>March</i> 22	1763
General Warrants declared illegal, <i>Oct.</i> 21	1765
<i>Christian VII.</i> King of <i>Denmark</i> , visited <i>England</i> <i>Aug.</i>	1768
Princess Dowager of <i>Wales</i> died <i>Feb.</i> 8	1772
Battle at <i>Bunker's-Hill</i> , near <i>Boston</i> , <i>June</i> 7	1775
<i>Royal George</i> , of 100 Guns, sunk by Accident at <i>Spithead</i> , and Admiral <i>Kempenfelt</i> , with 800 Men, Women, and Children drowned, <i>August</i> 29	1782



P O S T S C R I P T.

AS there are a great many People that cannot read old *Engliſh* Print, I thought it might be of great Service to inſert the Alphabet in great and ſmall Letters, and a Leſſon or two, by which any Perſon may ſoon learn to read it well.

A B C D E F G H I K L M N O P Q R
S T U V X Y Z.

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r ſ t u
v w x y z.

Of the Seven STAGES of LIFE.

First STAGE. *Eccleſiaſties*, ch. xi. v. 10.

Miſerable Man, in whom, as ſoon as the Image of God appears in the Act of his Reaſon, the Devil, and his own wicked Nature, blur it in the Corruption of his Will: for no ſooner are we come to our Speech, and begin to have a little Senſe and Diſcretion in diſcerning Things, but we are kept under the fear of the Rod and Correction; and no tired Horſe was ever more glad to get rid of his Burthen, than we are to get out of this ſervile State, under the falſe Notion of being more happy, by being out of the Power of Correction.

Second STAGE. *Eccleſ.* ch. xi. v. 9.

We are now apt to think ourſelves much happier in this State than the laſt, becauſe at fifteen or ſixteen Years, Youth think they are capable of taking the Reins

P O S T S C R I P T.

in their own Hands and guiding themselves. But know, O Youth, thou art now in a most piteous Situation, and the most dangerous Stage of Life: Thou art now entering into the Affairs of the World, which will inwrap thee in a Cloud of Miseries, and thou hast not Discretion enough of thyself to avoid many of them. For Pride, Folly, Self-Conceit, Readiness, and Extravagance do constantly attend thee, and stick so close to thy very Nature, that thou esteamest them as thy Friends, and sufferest thyself to be agreeably betrayed by them. Watch therefore and be sober.— Forsake not the Advice of thy Parents and Friends, which will arm thee against Temptations, and thou wilt certainly be happy: But if thou refusest Instruction, thou wilt be led Captive to thy Shame and Sorrow here, and thy everlasting Destruction hereafter.

Third STAGE. *Job*, ch. v. ver. 7.

We are apt in Manhood to think ourselves compleatly happy, because we are now our Masters, and are not under that immediate Command as before. But, Alas! What now are we much better in? The World still allures us with Pleasures, the Devil tempts us to Sin, and we are now far from being quiet and easy.

P O S T S C R I P T.

Fears of Enemies affright, and Suits of Law vex us: Wrongs of ill Neighbours teize, Losses in Trade oppress, and Cares for our family confound us: The Malice of open Foes, and Envy of false Friends, so in a Manner consume us; and very often Fortune and Prosperity on the one Hand flatter, and Adversity on the other Hand frets us; and in this Condition we often pass the Remainder of our Life.

Fourth STAGE. *Prov. ch. iii. v. 13.*

This Stage of Life is also attended with perpetual Troubles, and there is no real happiness here. For look backward, and thou art presented with the Wickedness of thy Youth, the Folly of thy Childhood, and the Waste of Time in thine Infancy. Look forward, and you are not much better off; for thou wilt see the Cares of the World, the Troubles of the Mind, and the Diseases of the Body; for remember, that by the same Degrees that we arrive at our Meridian Glory, we are by them now descending to our last Stage.

Fifth STAGE. *Eccles. ch. xi. v. 8.*

Now the Folly of our Youth, and the Abuse of our Time press hard upon us; and happy is he that can now look back upon the Pleasures of a well spent Life: For the House now becomes full of Cares,

P O S T S C R I P T.

the Field full of Toil, the Country full
of Poverty and Melancholy, and the
City full of Fashions; Wealth we see is
every where contemned, Vice is ad-
vanced to simplicity berided, and Reli-
gion reviled.

Sixth and Seventh STAGES. *Psalm xc. ver. 10 and 12.*

Grey Hairs are worthy of Honour when
the Behaviour suits; but it is shocking
to see an old Man take Pleasure in Sin,
and repeat his former follies with
Delight; while he carries on his Head
the infallible Tokens of his approaching
mortality. For when we come to those
Years, that our Eyes grow dim, Ears
deaf, Usage pale, Hands shaking, Knees
trembling, and Feet faltering, then it
is evident the Dissolution of our Mortal
Tabernacle is near at Hand.

C O N C L U S I O N. TO THE READER.

SHOULD you learn any Thing by what
is penn'd,
(Tho' e'er so little) I have gain'd my End.
And should you know already what is writ,
Pray be not overfond of censuring it;
But fairly join the Critic and the Friend,
Small Faults excuse, and what you can commend.
“ For be an Author e'er so wise and wary,
“ He may in some Particulars miscarry.”

F I N I S.

